FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIETNAMESE TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 24 FEB

AU250947 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 25 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by the minister of foreign trade, Le Khac, arrived in our country yesterday.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zeqi Agollt, etc. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh.

On February 24 talks were held between the Albanian delegation headed by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, and the Vietnamese delegation headed by the minister of foreign trade, Le Khac. During the talks, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, both sides exchanged opinions on the further development of the trade relations between the two countries.

In honour of the Vietnamese delegation, the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, gave a dinner yesterday. It was attended by the minister of home trade, Osman Murati; the vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, etc. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh.

ALIA GREETS KUWAITI AMIR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU250927 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 25 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent this message of greetings to the amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah:

The celebration of your national day provides me with the opportunity, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to send you my cordial greetings and to at the same time formulate the best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the friendly people of Kuwait.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ASSESSES TALKS, DEPARTS

AU250905 Sofia BTA in English 0740 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 25 (BTA) -- The leader of the French diplomacy Mr. Roland Dumas, who paid a three-day official visit to this country, assessed Bulgaro-French relations as "excellent". Speaking before journalists he said that there is a common wish to maintain these relations at their present high level and to improve them further where it is possible. The French minister noted that in spite of the fact that France and Bulgaria belong to different political systems and unions, there is a fruitful dialogue between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural spheres. Mr. Roland Dumas cited a few examples of the activation of bilateral relations, including the two-fold increase of reciprocal trade in the last four years. Last year Bulgaro-French trade amounted to 2 milliard francs. As regards the prospects before [as received] economic cooperation, the minister of external relations of France said that the wishes of the two countries to this end are close and that there exist possibilities for active business contacts is the food industry, in chemistry, in the exchange of technologies, in communications equipment and in a number of other branches of the economy. The Minister paid special attention to joint societies.

Mr. Roland Dumas gave a high assessment to his talks with the Bulgarian state leader Mr. Todor Zhivkov and with other officials which concentrated on the global issues of our times: the East-West relations, disarmament and the prospects which the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva revealed. In this connection he recalled the French stand as regards the Strategic Defence Initiative which is reserved. France will not take part in the research work to this end because it regards the realization of the "star wars" programme as leading to the militarization of space. In an appropriate moment Paris will not reject a progress towards disarmament.

As regards the declaration of the Soviet party leader Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15, 1986, Mr. Roland Dumas said that it contains interesting, resourceful and bold initiatives. Instead of a "space shield" which would make the nuclear missiles superfluous, the Soviet Union is offering a straightforward rejection of the latter, Mr. Roland Dumas pointed out.

This morning the minister of external relations of France, Mr. Roland Dumas, left this country. At the airport he was seen off by Bulgaria's foreign minister, Mr. Petur Mladenov, and by other officials.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES CASTRO ON REELECTION

AU131137 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro,

In the name of the BCP Central committee and in my own name I congratulate you most cordially on the occasion of your reelection as first secretary of the PCC Central Committee.

We are convinced that the comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop in the future, based on the principles of Marxixm-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples, and for the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and the fraternal Cuban people great successes in the implementation of the decisions of the Third PCC Congress and in further socialist construction in your native land.

STRUCTURAL CHANGES NOTED IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

AU251301 Sofia BTA in English 1144 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 25 (BTA) -- Today, the official publication of the National Assembly "DURZHAVEN VESTNIK" carries a decree of the State Council for the closing down and setting up of committees and other bodies with the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Ognyan Doynov, Mr. Georgi Yordanov and Mr. Georgi Karamanev, who at the latest session of the National Assembly on January 27, 1985 were elected respectively as chairman of the Economic Council with the Ministerial Council, chairman of the Council for Science, Culture and Education with the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council with the Council of Ministers, were also appointed deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

The Committee for Social Information With the Council of Ministers has been closed down.

The following committees have been set up:

-- Committee for the Prices With the Council of Ministers,
-- Committee for Territorial and Settlement Structure Organization With the Council of Ministers,
-- Committee for Geology With the Ministerial Council,
-- Central Statistics Department With the Council of Ministers with the rank of a committee with the Council of Ministers.

A decree of the State Council appoints:

-- Mr. Todor Bozhinov to the post chairman of the Committee of Environment Conservation With the Council of Ministers in the place of Mr. Georgi Pavlov who was relieved from this post,
-- Mr. Petur Balevski to the post chairman of the Committee of the Prices,
-- Mr. Stefan Staynov, former first deputy minister of the former Ministry of Construction and Territorial Structure, to the post chairman of the Committee for Territorial and Settlement Structure,
-- Mr. Veselin Nikiforov, former chairman of the former Committee for Social Information, to the post chairman of the Central Statistics Department,
-- Mr. Ivan Pandev to the post chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy With the Ministerial Council,
-- Mr. Radion Dakov, former deputy minister of metallurgy, to the post chairman of the Committee for Geology.

The decree also appoints deputy chairmen and a secretary of the Economic Council With the Council of Ministers.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT VARNA CITY BCP CONFERENCE

AU141940 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent Elena Racheva and RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Nikolay Stanev report: "The Time Dictates a Change in Thought and Action -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov Takes Part in the Work of the Accountability-Election Conference of the Varna City Party Organization"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, in the festively decorated hall of the Palace of Culture and Sport in Varna, the delegates gathered for the Fourth Accountability-Election Conference of the Varna City Party Organization -- construction workers, scientific workers, seamen, architects, dockers, and veterans. They came with the sincere aspiration and ambition to make a frank, realistic assessment of what had been done, not to pass over in silence either weaknesses or shortcomings, and to outline prospects which are to correspond with the new criteria and requirements.

Standing up, with cries of "BCP -- BCP" and a prolonged storm of applause, the delegates from the many-thousand-strong detachment of the Varna Communists greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

In his speech, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a high assessment to the work of the Varna Okrug and city party organizations, of the Communists, and of all workers. He outlined the immense historic achievements of our people during the last 30 years, which is a fruit of the consistently and steadfastly applied April strategic line, and dwelt on the new complex tasks which are dictated by the time and by life at the present stage of history. He devoted particular attention to the need to grasp the significance of and apply in practice the decisions of the February 1985 and January 1986 plenums of the BCP Central Committee, to develop dynamic scientific work on a broad scale, to achieve fundamental changes in the administration of the country and, first and foremost, in the management of the economy, and for the scientific-technological revolution to become a cause of our entire nation. Finally, the first party and state leader dwelt on certain issues of the international situation and of the struggle of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to preserve peace in the world.

ZHIVKOV, YORDANOV ATTEND DISTRICT BCP CONFERENCE

AU191436 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] The 30th accountability-election conference of the Dimitrov Rayon BCP organization is being held in the "Georgi Kirkov" hall of the Party House. The delegates and guests extremely cordially welcomed Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee; ministers and leaders of social-political and economic organizations; veterans of the party's revolutionary struggles; and frontranking workers. The introductory speech was delivered by Aleksandur Emilov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Rayon BCP committee. He stressed the fruitful creative work of the people of the rayon and positive achievements attained during the Eighth 5-Year-Plan, which prove in a convincing way the unity and cohesion of the communists and all the workers of the Dimitrov Rayon of Sofia around the April general BCP line and their readiness to meet the 13th BCP Congress with new inspired deeds of labor.

BCP DEMANDS NEW STYLE FOR PARTY CONFERENCES

AU192211 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Okrug Party Conferences -- Frank, Critical, and Creative Discussion With April-Like Strictness"]

[Excerpts] The BCP's accountability-election campaign is entering a new important and responsible stage, namely, the okrug conferences. Ahead lies a profound and frank, criticial and constructive discussion among the Communists of what has been completed and achieved during the period under review and during the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and of the directions in the work of the party organizations and the labor collectives for implementing the country's scientific-technological and social-economic policies. The delegates to the 13th BCP Congress will also be elected.

The municipal, rayon, and city conferences that have just ended demonstrated that the party's dynamic creative and organizing activity following the February plenum has led to important changes in the methods of thinking and action of the cadres and the main part of the scientific and technical intelligentsia, and has accelerated the improvement of the style and methods of work as well as the changes in both the base and the superstructure of our society.

The accountability-election conferences have demonstrated that within the party and society an atmosphere is being created of free discussion of the issues, of criticism and self-criticism, and of sharp irreconcilability toward shortcomings and negative phenomena.

At the same time, it has been apparent at the conferences that here and there old weaknesses have not been overcome or are being overcome slowly, such as a routine manner of thinking, inertia in actions, self-satisfaction with what has been achieved and complacency, lowered criteria, sham activity, and a discordance between words and deeds. There are still instances where those who are to speak are determined in advance, and this even amid the cadres which have most need of an objective assessment "from below," instead of presenting a laudatory picture of the work of the units and collectives led by them and thus actually reducing to a minimum the opportunities for each delegate to participate in the work of the conference. In some places the criticism was anonymous, and the self-criticism negligible, while in others cadres have continued to draw comparisons with themselves, instead of those who are ahead of them and with the top world achievements in one or another field. Citing of what has been achieved as compared to yesterday and not to tomorrow and to the best examples, is undoubtedly leading to a harmful complacency which is in contradiction to the criteria and requirements of the February and January plenums of the BCP Central Committee. Not everywhere has the gravitation been overcome toward verbosity, superfluous repetition of the new postulates and tasks, and applause in their support, instead of energetically setting about performing determined actions for the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. At the municipal conference in the town of Rila quite a few weaknesses and shortcomings were criticized, but without mentioning the names of those responsible. This type of "tactfulness" only goes to prove that not everywhere have the conditions been created for the truth to be spoken straight out, for things to be called by their true names, and for party comradeship to be strengthened.

The January plenum of the BCP Central Committee has raised the slogan "change is necessary!" -- speedy, consistent and decisive change. A powerful impetus to the work to achieve a profound reorganization is expected to be given by the okrug accountability-election conferences.

At these conference the Communists will put forward for in-depth discussion the cardinal problems of social development and of the labor collectives, will measure their work -- both hitherto and in the future -- by the high criteria of the February and January plenums, and will direct their work toward the goals which the party is setting, giving first place to the accelerated mastery, creation, and application of scientific and technological achievements.

However, not only what will be discussed is important, but also how it will be discussed. Here change is no less necessary. New criteria, approaches, and forms are a must for the new content of the discussion, and a favorable atmosphere is required to enable the discussions to be held in a truly collective and democratic spirit, the decisions to be adopted, and the main direction for future work to be chosen. The accountability report should provide the tone for this, for a businesslike and efficient atmosphere, and for a radical change in thought and actions and in style and methods. The time has come for set pieces and stage directions which restrict the action of democratic centralism to be driven from the scene. Strict, but objective exactingness, personalized criticism -- not only from the top down, but also in the other direction, an implacable attitude toward shortcomings, dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, aspiration toward world-standard achievements instead of complacency, fewer words and more deeds -- this is what is wanted now, these are the standards by which the ideological and organizational content of the conference should be measured.

ZHIVKOV LEADS SESSION ON NEW LABOR CODE

AU211056 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] In Sofia a session of the party-governmental commission to draw up a draft for a new Labor Code ended a short while ago. The session was led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. The participants in the discussion voiced full support and unanimous approval of the proposed document. The party-governmental commission adopted the draft for the new Labor Code and decided that it should be put forward for discussion and adoption in the National Assembly at its session prior to the 13th BCP Congress.

DZHUROV SPEAKS AT NAVY PARTY CONFERENCE

AU141513 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Feb 86 p 2

[Report by Colonel Georgi Atanasov and Captain First Class Yani Poptomov: "In Step With the Order of Time"]

[Excerpts] "What we need now is a decisive change in our way of thinking and our approach toward the tasks!" This thought of our first party and state leader Comrade Todor Zhivkov permeated the report of the Political Department headed by Rear Admiral Vulcho Zhelev and the statements of the delegates to the all-navy party conference. The conference was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; Lieutenant General Trifon Balkanski, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee "Social and National Security" Department; deputy ministers of national defense; admirals; officers; midshipmen; and military employees. Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States to the Bulgarian People's Army, also attended the conference. Simultaneously, the requirements pressuppose high criteria, irreconcilability to weaknesses, and dissatisfaction with the results that have been achieved. The existence of such weaknesses is proof of the fact that party influence has not always reached the consciousness of every community, and that many reserves in the activity of the political organs have not been utilized.

The repetition of the same weaknesses, underestimating the general training, the cliches and simplifications, the incomplete engagement of the personnel in the studies, the limited influence of the party-political work in the accelerated introduction of the scientific-technological progress, and the lack of organization, occasionally manifested, require a significant improvement of work.

Of course, these weaknesses can be overcome because they spring from certain shortcomings in the style and methods of leadership of certain Communists -- commanders and political workers. In other words, the style of work must exercise such an influence that the various activities in Navy life must be elevated to the requirements of the enhanced criteria. It is qualitative and quantitative indexes which must be dominant. It is in this direction that the efforts of the party organizations, political workers, and all Communists must concentrate.

A detailed statement on these matters was read by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. After greeting the conference on behalf of the Politburo and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, he positively evaluated the conference's work.

He dwelled in more detail on some aspects of the present international situation. The main political event of the last year was the Geneva summit, which brought mankind hope but hardly reassurance. The USSR and the countries of the socialist community traveled their half of the road leading to the summit with real deeds and appeared at the summit with fully acceptable and real proposals.

The common understanding that nuclear war is inadmissible under the present conditions, that it could not be conducted, and that there could be no winners or losers in this war was one of the most important achievements of the Geneva dialogue, the minister of national defense stressed.

The approach of NATO and the United States is completely different. Now they are intensely developing conventional means of armed combat, whose striking power is close to that of nuclear means. The appearance of "SDI" is a qualitatively new aspect in the military-political situation. According to the designs of its creators it is supposed to cause a total destabilization of the existing strategic parity and ensure the indisputable military superiority and hegemony of the United States in the world.

This, of course is to "reckon without the owner," as our people say. As Comrade Gorbachev stated at his press-conference in Geneva "The Soviet leadership immediately instructed the competent organizations and scientists about their tasks, and we can say that our answer will be effective, will cost less, and will be completed in a shorter time."

These words leave no doubt as to the possibilities of the great Soviet country, and I myself can add the following: We are proud to be friends and allies of the great USSR.

Further on Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov spoke about the political upsurge of the Bulgarian people and Bulgaria's soldiers in connection with worthily greeting the 13th BCP Congress. The decisions of the BCP Central Committee February 1985 and January 1986 plenums and the memorandums of Comrade Todor Zhivkov reflect the main problems which the party placed in the first line on the eve of the Congress. Now the decisions of the last BCP Central Committee plenum of 24 and 25 Janaury 1986 are the focus of our society's attention.

Afterwards he dwelled on scientific-technological developments and the introduction of the best achievements in the military area and especially in the Navy. In this context he pointed out certain positive aspects as well as some weaknesses. If computers are being introduced now, this is being done in order to raise the technological skills of the personnel, perfect training, expand its creative thought, and in the final account, in order to better utilize the combat possibilities of the arms, equipment, and the systems of management.

The other major issue on which Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov spoke, and which is in the limelight of our sociopolitical life in these precongress days, was the improvement of the style and methods of work. Much has been done in this respect. However, now it is not enough just to admit the need to reorganize style. We need more deeds and practical efforts in this area. The successful solution of these issues requires us to increase our businesslike approach and the operational character of the work, and resist sluggishness.

Speaking about control activity he stressed that, for us, this means to exercise control everywhere and at any time tasks are being solved. It is the duty of the controller to study the positive experience and transfer it to other units. It was pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen the preventive character of the control activity.

Special attention was devoted to perfecting cadre activity from the positions of the new party postulates on the confidence, care, and attention for the cadres, and principled exigence toward their work. The role of the political organs and the party organizations in this direction is great. They are called upon to educate the officers in a spirit of love toward the military profession, and to make efforts for their political, professional, and spiritual growth.

It is well known that the army is an organization whose existence is impossible without iron military discipline. Consequently, commanders and both party and Komsomol organizations must constantly focus on the issue of strengthening discipline.

Finally, the minister of national defense stressed that the successful implementation of all tasks placed on the army depends greatly on the commanders, staffs, political organs, and the party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations. The Navy has mature, strong, and combat-able party organizations, which have repeatedly shown their skill in mobilizing the communists and ensuring their vanguard role in the struggle for high combat readiness.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov called upon the participants in the conference, and in their persons, to the communists and sailors, to turn the days preceding the 13th BCP Congress into days of days of high political activity and selfless sailors' work for elevating the combat readiness of the vessels and the units to a higher level.

The conference took place in the spirit of modern requirements. It thoroughly reviewed the activity of the party organizations on the actual issues of further improving the training and combat readiness of the units and vessels.

U.S. RESPONSE TO SOVIET ARMS PROPOSAL CRITICIZED

LD251524 PRAGUE in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Radek Wanke commentary]

[Text] An extraordinary meeting took place today in Geneva between the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States which are holding talks there on nuclear disarmament and on the problems of space militarization. What was the purpose of this meeting? The reply to that question comes in our commentary of the day written by our editor Radek Wanke.

The Soviet and American delegations held an extraordinary meeting today in Geneva so that Max Kampelman, the head of the U.S. delegation, could present a letter from President Ronald Reagan which is a reply to the Soviet proposals for total and general nuclear disarmament by the year 2000. The Soviet Union was thus kept waiting for more than a month to find out what kind of response its proposals would elicit from the White House.

The response from the world public was unequivocally positive. That was why it was impossible simply to brush the Soviet proposals off the table; that was why today's meeting in Geneva was preceded by a campaign of propaganda.

The exact wording of the letter is still not known, but an idea of its content can be gleaned from what has appeared in the U.S. media. It has to be said that these are not far-reaching proposals -- not by a long shot! Indeed, according to reported sources, the U.S. President has focused solely on one of the spheres referred to in the comprehensive Soviet proposal -- that is, on the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. As for strategic nuclear weapons, not a word! At any rate, not a word according to what the U.S. television company NBC said.

Even the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, depends on its being extended to cover all of Asia. This condition is difficult for the Soviet Union to accept because there are not just U.S. missiles trained on its territory in Asia. Finally, the U.S. side has refused to undertake not to supply medium-range nuclear missiles to other countries.

An apt description of the U.S. response was given by no less than Paul Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, who was forced to declare that this proposal from the United States is not a serious one.

LENART ATTENDS 'VICTORIOUS FEBRUARY' RALLY

LD260238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] A festive rally of the working people and youth of the capital of Slovakia and the West Slovak region to mark the 38th anniversary of Victorious February was held in House of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bratislava today. Present were Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak Premier; Vilian Salgovic, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other party and state representatives.

Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, said in his speech that there is a direct historical and logical link between the events in February 1948 and the current state of the advanced socialist society. Today, on the eve of the 17th Congress of the CPSL, said Ludovit Pezlar, we can say with justified pride that Czechoslovak Communists have successfully fulfilled the role given to them by the history.

ENGINEER OUTLINES ENVIRONMENTAL CARE PROGRAM

AU181401 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Engineer Karel Nutil, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Research, Development, and Investment Promotion: "Care for the Environment Is Everybody's Concern; On the Preparation of Three Basic Programmatic Documents"-- uppercase passages published published in boldface]

[Excerpts] IN THE PAST 15 YEARS THE STANDARD OF CARE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT HAS BECOME ONE OF THE FACTORS DETERMINING THE GROWTH OF LIVING STANDARDS AND LIMITING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION FORCES. CENTRAL PARTY AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES HAVE DEVOTED PARAMOUNT ATTENTION TO THESE ISSUES. THE DIRECTIVES OF THE 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS, FOR EXAMPLE, FOR THE FIRST TIME STIPULATED THE PRINCIPLE OF THE CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS' ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE ENVIRONMENT.

Nonetheless, we cannot be satisfied with the current state of our environment. Although party and economic documents formulated the tasks correctly and realistically, their fulfillment has not always been consistent and comprehensive. In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period we succeeded in halting the growth of the production of solid emissions. At the pilot plant level, we successfully completed the verification of a reliable method of desulfurizing brown coal with a high sulfur content in large facilities. The application of this method on the required scale is becoming a task for the eighth and ninth quinquenniums. Regrettably, more than one-half of sulfur dioxide dioxide and other air pullutants still comes to our territory from sources abroad.

As a result of the slowed rate of building sewage treatment plants, delays in the liquidation of obsolete production facilities, the inadequate scale of technology adjustments, and the slow introduction of zero-waste technologies, there CONTINUES TO BE AN UNFAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MAINTAINING WATER PURITY. To a considerable extent, this is due to the failure in some cases to ensure adequate sewage treatment plants for comprehensive housing construction.

INSUFFICIENT ATTENTION HAS ALSO BEEN PAID SO FAR TO THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF WASTE. This results not only in environmental pollution but, in many cases, we are deprived of precious secondary raw materials.

Soil fertility is also declining. On the one hand, this is due to the frequently stereotypically applied methods of intensification in agriculture, and on the other, to the growing scale and intensiveness of the influence of sulfur dioxide emissions from Czechoslovak and foreign sources. THE INFLUENCE OF THESE EMISSIONS HAS, TO A VARYING DEGREE, ALSO DAMAGED THE PRODUCTIVE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONS OF FORESTS.

Halting Pollution as Soon as Possible

So far, care for the environment has often been perceived in isolation from economic development; sometimes it was even regarded as an element hampering the dynamic growth of the economy. The basic intention of the strategy for the future is the efficient integration of ecological knowledge into the economy, into planning and management processes, into the development of individual branches and regions, and into the mode of thinking and conduct of all people.

We are striving for the introduction of measures that would halt environmental pollution as soon as possible. It is, however, indisputable that repairing damage to the environment and removing at a later date the sources of ecological damage is an extremely costly affair.

Yet the damage to the environment -- at least the damage that can be expressed in economic terms -- can even be much higher. In other advanced industrial countries it already amounts to several percent of the net social product. It has been proved that expenditures of 1 to 2 percent of the national income can prevent damage to the environment totaling 3 to 5 percent of the national income. Timely preventive measures to protect the natural environment and maintain the ecological balance are clearly cost effective because they provide for the saving of at least one half of future costs. As soon as possible we must therefore make a transition from the stage of repairing damage to the stage of preventing it from coming into being.

It was with this in mind that the State Commission for Research, Development, and Investment Promotion, in cooperation with the State Planning Commission, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and other agencies administered by the national governments and the federal government, last year started work on three basic documents of a programmatic nature. These are: Forecast for the Environment Until the Year 2010; Concept for the Creation and Protection of the Environment and for the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources Until the Year 2000; and the state target program A-12 "Creation and Protection of the Environment," which reaches up to the year 1995.

The basic programmatic document for the period after the 17th CPCZ Congress and up to the year 2000 on which we work should be the State Concept for the Creation and Protection of the Environment and for the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources. In a resolution of 19 September 1985, the CSSR Government adopted the principles for working out the first statewide concept of care for environment. These principles stipulate the main targets of the state's policy in this sphere and the directions of meeting these targets. They are thus becoming the first comprehensive material concerning care for the environment in the CSSR.

THE "PRINCIPLES OF THE STATE CONCEPT FOR THE CREATION AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND FOR THE RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES" AT THE SAME TIME REPRESENT AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION. THEY PROCEED FROM THE FACT THAT MAINTAINING ECOLOGICAL EQUILIBRIUM BY IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT CONSTITUTES A CLEAR GOAL THAT MUST BE UNCONDITIONALLY ENSURED. NO SOCIAL AIM IN THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY MUST BE PURSUED AT THE EXPENSE OF UPSETTING THE ECOLOGICAL EQUILIBRIUM AND AGGRAVATING THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE IN FORESTRY, A PRINCIPLE THAT MUST BE CONSISTENTLY PREFERRED, IS THE PRINCIPLE OF LONG-TERM BENEFITS, EVEN AT THE EXPENSE OF PRODUCTION EFFECTS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Sulfur dioxide emissions and their flow across state borders will be reduced in harmony with international commitments. Simultaneously, emissions of nitrogen oxides will also be proportionately reduced, and solid emissions will be cut down distinctly. A necessary prerequisite is the attainment of our targets with regard to the long-term restructuring of the national economy to a less energy-intensive model, including the step-by-step implementation of the nuclear program as one of the ways of replacing fossil fuels and thus reducing emissions in areas where they are highest.

As regards the handling of waste, the principles of the state concept proceed from the precept that EVERY PRODUCER OF WASTE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS ECONOMICAL RECYCLING ZERO-DAMAGE LIQUIDATION, OR STORAGE. The degree of utilization of communal refuse will increase. After . . 1990, permits will be issued only for controlled refuse dumps guaranteeing the soil's recultivation once dumping of refuse terminates.

Restoring the Ecological Equilibrium

We foresee the restoration of ecological stability of the landscape on a substantial part of the territory by the year 2000 -- that is, the restoration of the ecological systems' ability to offset, by means of their own mechanisms, the disruptive influences of civilization. The fulfillment of this demanding requirement is an essential prerequisite for meeting the target of renewing ecological equilibrium in the CSSR at the soonest possible date after the year 2000. This is the aim of the "Ecological General Chart of the CSSR" [Ekologicky General CSSR] that has just been drawn up. It assesses the current state of ecological equilibrium, designates comprehensively overburdened areas, and marks out areas with possibilities for ecologically acceptable forms of development.

Building on the successfully implemented ecological projects within the "Ekoprogram" (comprising the Trebon area, the Beskydy mountains, the East Slovak lowlands, the areas of Nitra, Rakovnik, Palava, Luhacovice, and so forth), we must now pay attention to ecologically optimal landscape planning. We are capable of harmonizing economic requirements with local ecological possibilities. Now we must generalize experiences from the successfully implemented projects and introduce ecological systems. for pursuing economic activities in individual landscape areas [krajinne oblasti] on the entire territory of the CSSR. It is becoming apparent that it will be expedient to test and gradually introduce within the organizational structure of regional and district national committees the function of regional and district ecologist.

In the sphere of urban development, special attention will be devoted to designated rural areas and industrial and mining conurbations. Tasks in localities that will be monitored by central agencies -- these include Prague, the basin below the Krusne Hory mountain range, Bratislava, and the Ostrava-Karvina industrial conurbation -- have already been worked out in detail. The set of measures that has been prepared is aimed, on the one hand, at changes in the sphere of authority of the relevant national committee and, on the other, at stipulating tasks for individual sectors that either account for the most damage to the environment or that can contribute most to its improvement. Designated areas will be assigned the highest degree of priority.

IN THE SPHERE OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT, NO PROJECTS ARE TO BE PERMITTED AS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE IN WHICH THE RISKS OF DISRUPTING THE ENVIRONMENT ARE NOT CLEARLY EXCLUDED. In the same way, no permits are to be issued for any capital investment projects timetables or building schedules that would allow delays in the construction of installations for the protection of the environment.

It is precisely in the sphere of investment policy that we must consistently apply the ecological viewpoint and thereby gradually effect the qualitative transition from solving consequences to preventing damage to the environment from even arising.

Measures in the legislative care for the environment are aimed at eliminating the fragmentation and lack of coherence in the legislation governing individual aspects of the environment and at reinforcing the authority of the law in this area. The amendment of a number of existing legal norms is envisaged with the aim of integrating all legal norms into a single system of legal instruments assisting in the effective solution of problems in environmental care.

Everyone Is Responsible

The resolution of the CSSR Government of 19 September 1985 pertaining to the "principles of the State Concept for the Creation and Protection of the Environment and for the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources" at the same time lays down that, simultaneous with the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, it is necessary to submit the draft state target program A-12 "Creation and Protection of the Environment," which, together with the State Program of Ecological Investments in the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period, will contain the basic resultant end products of the "state concept" in the years 1986-90. [sentence as published] The cardinal aim of the state target program is to provide for the development of facilities ensuring the production and supply of sewage treatment plants and dust collectors, for the development of zero-waste or low-waste technologies, and for the construction of facilities for the liquidation and economical recycling of waste.

Following up on the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the "principles" will be worked into branch concepts of environmental care. Such concepts will be worked out by all production and nonproduction branches. Similarly, national committees will work out regional and district concepts of environmental care. On the basis of the "Principles" and making use of the branch and regional concepts, the "State Concept for the Creation and Protection of the Environment" will then be submitted to the CSSR Government in 1987. For all branches and all links of territorial and regional administration, this concept will set the environmental protection tasks until the year 2000.

THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY AND OF SOCIETY DEPENDS TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT ON HOW WE WILL SUCCEED IN MASTERING THE TASKS IN THE SPHERE OF THE CREATION AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND IN THE RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. We have already accomplished quite a lot, but we do not conceal problems either. Yet talking about problems alone will not resolve them. On various planes, the environment is a concern of every one of us. That is why everyone must realize his share of responsibility and act accordingly.

FRG, GDR ENVOYS HOLD DISARMAMENT TALKS IN BONN

LD251747 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 25 Feb (ADN) -- Consultations on disarmament questions between the main department head in the GDR Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch, and the FRG Government's disarmament representative, Ambassador Dr Friedrich Ruth, took place in the Foreign Office in Bonn today. Ambassador Krabatsch was received by Federal Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble on the same day.

On the basis of the talk between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Dr Helmut Kohl, FRG chancellor, the GDR side emphasized the great responsibility of both states for making an effective contribution to the prevention of a nuclear inferno, to a turn for the better in international relations.

In accordance with this, the GDR supports the disarmament proposals made by the USSR on 15 January 1986, which are aimed at liquidating all nuclear weapons on earth by the year 2000, preventing an arms race in space and achieving noticeable progress in conventional weapons disarmament.

Consistently striving for this aim corresponds to the hopes that peoples have had since the Geneva summit. This places the obligation on all those who have the responsibility to do everything to contribute to the success of the Geneva negotiations and to omit everything that leads to an escalation of the arms race and to growing instability in international relations.

The GDR representative emphasized that in the current situation it is necessary and also possible to reduce military confrontation and to move over to disarmament. The Stockholm conference as well as the Vienna negotiations, at which the GDR had proposed the draft for a partial agreement a few days ago, offers both German states the opportunity for a constructive and relevant contribution to achieving mutually acceptable results.

A further area for concrete steps is the banning of chemical weapons on a global as well as regional scale. In this connection, the GDR representative praised the talks between GDR, CSSR, and FRG delegations on the sidelines of the Geneva disarmament Conference on this question. As far as a regional solution to this problem was concerned, both the GDR as well as the CSSR were keeping open their offer to the FRG to start trilateral negotiations for the establishment of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

SCHABOWSKI HITS U.S. ARMS CONTROL POLICIES

AU121833 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 10 Feb 86 pp 5-8

["The Achieved Results -- Starting Point for New Projects for the 11th SED Party Congress; From the report of the Bezirk Leadership, given by Guenter Schabowski, Member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and First secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED Leadership"]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades: In this time of intensive immediate preparation for the 11th party congress, the good balance which we achieved in implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress is a source of strength and encouragement. During the almost 5 years since the 10th party congress the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy has made the meaning of socialism more noticeable in the citizens' life than ever before.

The tireless and imaginative work of our party to secure the external conditions for the further shaping of the developed socialist society is inseparably linked with this.

In view of the threat posed to the existence of the peoples by imperialism pressing on with the arms race and by its political adventurousness, the 11th Central Committee session renewed the appeal to strengthen socialism now more than ever before and to thus make peace more secure. This is a guideline which gives men a clear picture, confidence, and joy in their work for socialism.

The Berliners support the comprehensive USSR peace program put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, because it is a realistic alternative to the U.S. "star wars project." Even now it can be seen that the USSR peace program gives new stimuli to the worldwide struggle for arms limitation and disarmament. They agree with the statement by our general secretary that this is a historic chance to bring about the change for the better in Europe and in the world, for which the Warsaw Pact member-states called in their Sofia Declaration. A feasible way has been shown to realize the century-old dream of mankind to finally eliminate the threat of a nuclear inferno which has been hanging over our earth like the sword of Damocles since the dropping of U.S. nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In his interview for the FRG weekly DIE ZEIT the general secretary explained with compelling logic the GDR position toward the basic questions of our time. He added the conviction that not only 1986 but also each following year will become a year of peace in the spirit of the most recent Soviet proposals. The most important position of our foreign policy is outlined by a simple and clear formula: We are for peace on earth and in space.

Support for the new Soviet Peace Program is accompanied in the GDR millionfold by the consideration of what the individual can contribute to this at his or her workplace.

A characteristic feature is the reaction of the brigade of Comrade Peter Korn of the Berlin-Mitte building repairs VEB. It links the support for Mikhail Gorbachev's statement with the pledge to overfulfill its competition targets in building output by M40,000 and to achieve an average mark of 1.5 in quality work.

The most important thing is indeed to strengthen our socialist peace state and the community of the fraternal countries with exemplary performances in production, in fulfilling the party congress pledges. For a strong socialism is, as the new peace steps of the USSR demonstrate, the most decisive and effective advocate of mankind's peace interests.

The party and state leadership of our GDR can rely on the broad and energetic agreement of the Berliners, too, when it continues its policy of dialogue with all forces of reason and realism in order to work side by side with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries to convert into a reality the prospects of safeguarding peace and disarmament which have now opened up.

Broad Agreement With Policy of Dialogue

It is a matter of the heart for us to thank our general secretary for the outstanding contribution which he himself has made -- by talking to numerous foreign heads of state, heads of government, prominent politicians, and representatives of many social forces -- to arou ing and activating the world's conscience so that it may determine the peaceful course world development.

Dear Comrades, during the time between the two party congresses we have forged even more firmly the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Greetings to Moscow's Communists

Through ever closer and variedly interlaced cooperation with the USSR, we successfully meet those requirements which arise out of the further building of the new society, true freedom, and human dignity . In this spirit we convey our greetings from our conference to Moscow's Communists and their city party organization, with whom our Bezirk party organization is linked in fraternal relations. We wish them much success for the last stage of the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

We give active solidarity to all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world. With their struggle for national and social liberation, the peoples who resist direct aggression, the imperialist policy on interference and threats, particularly Washington's global arrogance, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism also make an important contribution to preserving and safeguarding peace.

GDR IMPROVES FINANCIAL POSTURE WITH THE WEST

DW211155 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 20 Feb 86 p 12

[Karl Feldmeyer article: "The GDR Improves Its Financial Situation"]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 18 Feb -- In 1985 the GDR succeeded in further clearly improving its financial situation toward the West. That pertains to its reputation as a debtor, as well as to its liquidity. In the third quarter of 1985 it achieved a cash reserve of almost $6 billion, a level hitherto unknown in GDR history. According to the Bank for International Settlement (BIZ), that stood against gross debits of $9.4 billion, resulting in a net debt of only $3.5 billion. Thus, the GDR is, after the Soviet Union, the country with the greatest foreign currency reserve of all the CEMA states.

In 1984 the GDR achieved surpluses, not only in trade with Western countries, but also in the exchange of goods with the FRG. Such trade is not figured in dollars, and no foreign currency is made that way, but in accounting units at a 1 to 1 ratio with 1 accounting unit amounting to DM1. With a total of 15.5 billion accounting units to which intra-German trade amounted in 1984, the GDR succeeded in increasing its exports to the FRG to 8.2 billion. From the FRG came imports to the GDR worth merely 7.3 billion accounting units. In other words, the GDR had a surplus of 0.9 billion accounting units. In the past year, intra-German trade strongly increased to almost 17 billion accounting units. Exact figures are not yet available, but it is generally assumed that last year there was again a surplus of FRG deliveries to the GDR. It is amazing to Western observers that the GDR has a cash deposit of almost $6 billion while simultaneously paying interest on its debts, interest it could strongly reduce by using its deposit, and that the GDR hardly uses its overdraft facilities (swing) granted by the Federal Government in intra-German trade. In doing so, the GDR does not take money it could have free of interest.

LEADING FIGURES ATTEND ARMED FORCES DAY EVENT

LD221205 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 21 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and naval fleet, a ceremony was held Friday at the headquarters of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary.

Present at the ceremony were Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, Janos Kamara, minister of home affairs, Gyorgy Nagy, first deputy of the National Commander of the Workers' Militia, and several members of the corps of generals of the Hungarian People's Army. Also present were representatives of the partner armed forces, and leading personalities of political, social, economic and cultural life. Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary, General Vladimir Zotov, military and air attache, and Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, were also present at the ceremony.

Following the opening speech of Colonel-General Aleksey Geymidov, commander of the Army group, Lieutenant General Anatoliy Makunin, member of the Military Council, delivered a festive speech. He pointed out that the Soviet Union continues to consistently make efforts for checking the armaments race, but it cannot allow the balance of power to be upset. The Soviet Union has such a tremendous economic and social potential which guarantees the appropriate defence capability of the Soviet Army.

ECONOMIC AGREMENTS SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

LD251135 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 25 (MTI) -- Invited by Lajos Czinege, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, Sonomyn Lubsangombo, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the committee's Mongolian section, visited Hungary on February 21-25.

The parties discussed issues on the development of the two countries' cooperation. They stressed that, on the basis of results achieved, Hungary and Mongolia are interested in the development of reciprocally advantageous economic cooperation. They stated with satisfaction that agreements on mutual deliveries in 1981-85 have been fulfilled.

The co-chairmen signed the two countries' economic and technical-scientific and payment agreements for 1986-1990. Hungarian enterprises continue to take part in the extension of the clothes factory in Ulaanbaatar, the development of the meat combine in Darhan and the bio combine in Songino and the excavation of important mineral treasures. A new leather processing plant is to be built jointly.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Sonomyn Lubsangombo.

The Mongolian deputy premier and his party left Budapest on Tuesday.

URBAN CONFERENCE: PHILIPPINES, CHAD, DISSIDENTS

LD260126 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 25 Feb 86

[By Anna Gembicka and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Feb: The question of the agricultural foundation and Poland's stand on the situation in Chad and the Philippines were the major topics discussed by the spokesman for the government in reply to questions posed by foreign journalists during the weekly press conference held here today.

Asked about the stand of the Polish Government on the situation in Chad Urban stated "The Government of People's Poland did not take a stand on this issue. We are against fratricidal clashes and in favour of solving internal problems by those directly concerned without external interference."

In reply to a question put forward by an American journalist on Poland's point of view on the course of events in the Philippines, Urban stated that the question sounded rather awkward when asked by an American citizen, considering the very peculiar situation in which the Government of the United States found itself in connection with the events in Manila.

Poland was watching the developments in the Philippines like the entire world, Urban said. Poland favours democratic tendencies everywhere in the world and recognizes -- in accordance with the principles of her policy -- that these are internal affairs of the Philippines whose course indicates rather to inconsistencies and peculiarities of U.S. policy pursued in that region of the world.

On the agricultural foundation, Urban stated that there was no date set for a meeting of the foundation's organizational committee with government negotiators, but the stand recently presented by the church side is conducive to facilitating further talks.

Asked by foreign journalists, the spokesman commented on the importance of the General Congress of the Polish Union of Writers starting today. He said the Polish Government sees in the union a good and solid partner to solving an important part of Poland's cultural policy. We expect that the Congress of Writers will elect a board which will cooperate with the state authorities well and to the benefit of the writers' community. We are ready for this cooperation. As a side note to this question I would like to say that you, gentlemen, Western journalists, care very much for democracy in Poland, but when results of a democratic election do not please you, you wish to provoke the government to interfering in sovereign affairs of an independent organization, Urban said.

(He was referring to a suggestion, included in the question from a correspondent, that the elections in the Warsaw branch of the Polish Union of Writers may have failed to satisfy the government, for they have brought about polemics in the Polish press).

Asked about issues linked with collective labour contracts and additional work time on Saturdays, the spokesman explained that an appropriate ordinance makes it possible to extend work time in some enterprises or their departments of special importance for the economy and social life of the country. Talks on this issue were held with trade unions which dealt with the list of enterprises to which the ordinance would apply. I cannot say that we have arrived at an agreement on this issue, thus the government will take necessary decisions making use of its powers in this field stemming from the law.

The spokesman pointed to the necessity to differentiate between collective labour agreements in branch scale and agreements reached at the level of enterprises. The government is of the opinion that collective agreements that would substitute for agreements reached within enterprises would amount to the [word indistinct] of the economic reform. Under this situation, the government aims to find a compromise on this issue with trade unions. The government represents the view that collective labour agreements should be of a general character, which would enable to shape concrete work and pay systems in accordance with the principles of the economic reform and make them dependent on enterprises' economic effects.

Asked to confirm whether Bogdan Lis went on a hunger strike, Urban replied that as far as he knew, Lis saw his lawyer in prison and then announced that he would refuse eating prison meals for three days and accept only food provided from outside.

One of the journalists suggested that Lis staged his strike because of being denied walks over 4 weeks but Urban replied that the problem consisted not in any denial of walks to Lis but in his disobeying the prison regulations which require that all inmates must wear prison hats, not any other hats.

In this context Urban mentioned a number of cases of inhumanitarian treatment of prisoners in the United States, referring to a part of the U.S. press which voices public concern over the situation in U.S. prisons.

Further on Urban said that Czeslaw Bielecki continued to refuse food and was being artificially fed. His cardiological disorders, treated by doctors from clinics outside prison, remissed and Bielecki's health is now in a reasonably good shape. He enjoys the right to see his lawyer in the presence of investigating officer. The right to see him in private, without the presence of a third person, is usually granted automatically after the investigation is closed. But Bielecki has also the right to communicate with the outside world on principles determined by prison regulations. Bielecki's meeting with his father on February 12 was one of the forms of such contacts.

Journalists also asked on what grounds two young people, Jacek Czaputowicz and Piotr Niemczyk, who decline the duty of military service, were detained. Urban explained that they were charged with participation in illegal organizations.

In this context Urban said that some people substantiate their refusal to do military service with belonging to the religious group of Jehovah's Witnesses. Although the Jehovah's Witnesses are not a legally recognized denomination in Poland, the Chief Administrative Court has ruled, basing on the Constitution and the principle of freedom of conscience and creed, that religious groups which are not recognized by law are entitled to having their religious needs satisfied. Nobody has been punished because of his religious beliefs.

However, there are cases when Jehovah's Witnesses refuse not only military service but also substitute services in, for example, hospitals or other public institutions, although military authorities readily agree on such substitute service over the same period of time as proper military service, that is 2 years.

Asked whether the authorities would draw conclusions from the fact that -- in the case of Marcin Antonowicz who died in an accident as he was driven in a police van -- the militiamen escorting him were, in fact, newcomers to the profession (with limited experience), Urban said that the police headquarters would certainly ensure professional qualifications of every patrolling officer.

Foreign journalists returned to the case of several weeks ago asking what happened to the three Afghan students obligated to leave Poland on request of their country's authorities.

Urban explained that according to the Afghan authorities the 3 scholarship students failed to meet their duties as students. He said he believed they had already left. In line with a request of the Afghan Embassy in Warsaw, a group of Afghan students who gathered in front of its building to protest against the students' departure faced no legal consequences. In fact, the matter qualified for being considered by at least a misdemeanour court as a case of violating an embassy's immunity, Urban added.

SUPREME COURT ANNULS KOSTECKI VERDICT

LD261107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] The Supreme Court has examined the extraordinary review by the minister of justice lodged against Jan Kostecki. It has annulled the verdict appealed against and ordered a reexamination of the case by the Szczecin Voivodship Court. In June last year Jan Kostecki was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment for activity in an illegal association called the Regional Social Civic Committee for the Defense of Law and Order in the Western Pomeranian region. The next court session acquitted the accused; the minister of justice then appealed against this verdict.

OPZZ CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS CURRENT LABOR ISSUES

PM201429 Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 14 Jan 86 p 4

[Interview with OPZZ (National Trade Union Accord) chairman Alfred Miodowicz by KAR correspondent Jaroslaw Karczewski; date and place not given]

[Text] [Karczewski] It is a generally held view that the OPZZ's first year -- the year of its inception as a unique organizational formula -- can probably be said to have confirmed the validity of the general solutions adopted at the Bytom meeting.

[Miodowicz] We are closing 1985 in the belief that, in spite of many difficult situations resulting from coming face to face with life's realities, we now enter 1986 as a movement which is organizationally fairly competent and based on sound formal and legislative foundations. I am thinking of the amended trade union act. At the same time I would like to stress that our adopted organizational formula has not tied us down to our desks. As in the beginning, I and my colleagues from the OPZZ leadership still spend more than one third of our working hours directly at enterprises. This is very useful in keeping to the course which was mapped out at Bytom-Szombierki.

[Karczewski] But you also had contacts with the authorities this year, both individually and collectively. Were you always happy about those contacts?

[Miodowicz] The question should perhaps be formulated in a different way. The trade-unionist masses give us our mandate and they set tasks before the representatives they have elected. We must answer to them and justify our activities. On the other hand, in our relations with the authorities we have adopted a formula of partnership.

Neither side of this partnerlike arrangement has as yet mastered the rules of the game. Hence the occasional misunderstandings. Apart from all the objective circumstances, which are what they are we do not always manage to conduct things in keeping with a certain savoir vivre -- let us call it political savoir vivre -- or with the interests of employees represented by the unions.

[Karczewski] All the same, there have been some changes for the better. There are deputies hailing from the "union core" in parliament, there will be substantial union representation in the Socio-Economic Council, and the OPZZ chairman is a member of the Council of State....

[Midowicz] As it happens, this last fact gives rise to a diversity of comments, both favorable and adverse "regarding Miodowicz." But I think that it will only be possible to evaluate this on the basis of practical experience. No doubt, today we have a much greater area of mutural contacts with the authorities than we had at the beginning. I would say more: The present trade union movement situation shows the reborn unions are correctly placed within the state's sociopolitical system if we view the issue in terms of a model. And as to the "Miodowicz angle," you have to realize that is is not a position within decisionmaking bodies, but in that state agency which wields widespread controlling powers. And that should, in consequence, prove an advantage.

[Karczewski] I understand that there is on the one hand the model and on the other hand the actual practice. If in your first year the main emphasis had to be placed on creating the model, the second year should be devoted to improving the practice....

[Miodowicz] Agreed. We see this year, 1986, as an exceptionally busy one. It will be necessary to establish a hierarchy of the most important issues, those that have to be got moving at all costs. Such as, for instance, the nightmarish problem of our housing construction. Or one that is no less important, albeit in a different sphere: How to check advancing inflation. If this proves impossible, the whole structure of the economic reform, as well as its future, would be put in question.

[Karczewski] What about the issue thought by many to be the unions' be-all and end-all? I mean the question of collective labor agreements.

[Miodowicz] The whole union movement, together with the general public, is well aware of what has turned out to be the stumbling-block here. I have spoken about this many times before. We believe that collective labor agreements, accompanied by thorough, institutional regulation of labor-wage relations, constitute one of the fundamental economic instruments which can help restore economic equilibrium. True, a certain impasse did develop in the work of the government-trade unions working party, but I state with great satisfaction we have already overcome that impasse. As a result of the highest authorities' positive attitude toward the issue in question, the stage of preparatory work on a bill laying down the principles and the procedure for negotiating agreements in reform conditions has been completed, generally to our satisfaction. The most important question was to incorporate the provisions of the act on enterprise remuneration systems into the structures of all newly negotiated agreements. It was not easy to "marry" these two things. The bill also assumes acceptance of the binding nature of collective labor agreements. Now the bill, which has been agreed with the unions, is to follow standard legislative procedure.

[Karczewski] But wages, even if they have been regulated by collective labor agreements, do not exhaust the subject of living and working conditions, especially in a society whose living standards have fallen so significantly.

[Miodowicz] This question maneuvers me into making an evaluation of the state's social welfare policy and the trade unions' attitude toward that policy. Thus, in 1985 we succeeded in securing conclusive approval for a union proposal which specifies completely new, detailed principles of allocating allowances for enterprises' social welfare and housing funds, and also in negotiating more favorable principles of administering these funds.

[Karczewski] That was for the working people. What about retired people?

[Miodowicz] The new principles also envisage a much broader range of cases where it will be possible to extend assistance to former employees of a given enterprise. Apart from that, a revalorization mechanism for old age and disability pensions should be in operation in March this year. This issue has been under negotiation for a long time now, with the unions having countered the proposal put forward by the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs with one of our own. Our proposal aims, among other things, to put more emphasis on safeguarding the interests of that group of old-age and disability pensioners whose pensions come from the so-called "old portfolio" [lower pension rates for those who retired prior to pension reform]. After the unions had rejected the original proposals, we presented the ministry with our position and now await a new proposal. We have not received one as yet. Very little time is left, as the deadline for the revalorization is drawing nearer, and we must not in any circumstances alter that.

While we are on this subject, I should say that the whole problem is of a much wider nature. It is a question of thoroughly updating the principles and the model of the operation of the social services, a question of constructing a multi-level social welfare protection system consistent with the principles of social justice. This is a topic which will from now on confront not only the state and the trade unions -- and confront them in an increasingly acute form -- but also the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] and other public organizations and self-management bodies. We in the trade unions will also endeavor, with all persistence, to complete work on the new act on the organization and the principles of financing the social security system in keeping with the concept of strengthening trade union control of the social security system.

[Karczewski] So far we have been talking about things which can be placed on the "credit" side of the balance-sheet of your activity. What do we find on the "debit" side?

[Miodowicz] There is a not inconsiderable number of issues here too. For example, we have been unable to get things moving in any serious way in the field of protection of the environment. The pace at which the unions are returning to what used to be their traditional spheres of activity, such as cultural and educational instruction, or sport and leisure activities, is very sluggish. We must tackle more vigorously the matter of overcoming the existing regression in the condition of the social and welfare infrastructure in enterprises. We should set up a methodical system for directing the work of the public labor inspectorate, which has such a lot to do in the field of accident prevention and elimination of health hazards, and also in that of ensuring that labor relations law is observed with utmost strictness by the administration. This latter area, which is so important for people, has seen infringements of scandalous proportions.

[Karczewski] But the OPZZ cannot reach absolutely everywhere, can it?

[Miodowicz] That is a task designed mainly for trade union organizations within enterprises, and for organizations of nationwide proportions wherever the affairs of a whole industry are involved. The OPZZ will only step in where the problem in question is of general nature. Together with the State Labor Inspectorate we must restore unqualified law-abidingness in the sphere of labor relations.

I have given you only selected examples of areas in which we have not been successful. There are many more still. The only thing we can say in our defense is that those who give us our mandate, that is, workforces of the enterprises represented at the Szombierki meeting, had unloaded all their complaints before us without allowing for the fact that a young body like the OPZZ must first achieve sufficient organizational stability before it can tackle various union issues and settle them with an increasing rate of success. Today we are wiser as a result of the experience of our first year and so we should find it easier to sort out those problems which at the moment must still be seen as listed on the "debit" side of our unions' balance sheet.

[Karczewski] We wish you success, then, and thank you for talking to us.

CHURCH'S ROLE IN SOCIETY OVERRATED, INFLATED

AU191445 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 2 Feb 86 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus commentary: "The Church, Religion, Reputation..."]

[Text] I have wanted to air my views on this subject for a long time now. It was intuition, observance of certain phenomena, and astonishment caused by publications carried by the Western press (especially the dispatches from foreign journalists in Poland) rather than knowledge that have prompted this desire of mine. As for my knowledge, I have acquired it by studying various data, including the results of the public polls carried out by the Public Opinion Poll Center in connectionwith the party's standing in our society. I will cite some of this data.

It is a fact that over one-fifth of the school pupils identify the Chuch as an elite organization, one concerned with the interests of the Catholic hierarchy and of the groups strongly attached to the Church, and that only 22 percent of these pupils regard it as a vehicle for national and worker interests.

The results of the 1985 poll on people's trust in various institutions showed that the Church was third in the list with 65.7 percent, behind the Armed Forces (77.7 percent), and the Sejm (78.1 percent), while as recently as 1983 the Church was at the top of this list, outstripping the Sejm by 11.1 percentage points.

The 1984 poll carried out among intellectuals showed that only 29.4 percent of them regarded religion as a very important or important factor in their lives whereas 93 percent regarded the family, 83 percent colleagues and friends, 81 percent the people with like interests, and 59 percent the people with the same profession. However, to reveal the entire range of most interesting views on this subject, let me cite all responses in this connection. Some 10 percent of believers declared that they were most intensely involved in religion, 19.4 percent intensely, 27.8 on the average scale, 20 percent on a small scale, and 20.9 (!) percent declared no involvement. This means that as much as 47.8 percent declared no involvement or little involvement!

These results have been confirmed by other polls. For example, asked for reasons for people-to-people conflicts, only 17.2 of the workers questioned and 22.9 percent of the intellectuals questioned indicated religion. For 71.9 percent workers and 68.9 percent intellectuals religion is not a factor that can cause conflicts. One could say that this is so because the people questioned confess to the same faith, which is possible, but, considering that the other poll showed that so many believers felt no links with their coreligionists, we have to assume that religion is not a decisive factor in conflicts.

How is it then that people are convinced that the Church in Poland is so strong? Well, this conviction is also rooted in the fact that while certain issues are being concealed, the greatness of the Church is being inflated, as demonstrated by the juggling of figures by journalists. In his article "Church Construction Continued," published by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY on 12 January of this year, Slawomir Silek calculated that 34,843,000 Polish citizens are Roman Catholics. It is most regrettable that Mr. Siwek did not mention by what method he obtained this figure. Did he obtain it by counting the people attending the masses or did he simply deduct number of believers in other religions from the total number of our population?

I am joking, of course. The method in question is old hat and involves the iron principle that every person who was christened as a baby is a believing and practicing Catholic, although everyone knows that this not so.

Even the Catholic sociologists indicate that the religiousness of most Poles is very shallow and that even those who could be counted among the devout Catholics have a very poor knowledge of the canons of religion. Most believers can be regarded as traditional believers who fulfill their duties as Catholics out of habit based on popular traditions rather than on inner need.

Whatever I have said so far adds to the conclusion that perhaps we really overrate at times the role of the Church and its hierarchy's opportunities for influencing our society. After all, the facts are available that show that even the statments made by the holders of the highest Church authority were rejected if they were in conflict with the expectations and moods of the people.

This does not mean that I agitate for a "holy war" against the Church and the clergy. I am as far from this as from failing to appreciate their role. However, let us view this issue more in line with reality.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES MARCOS ON REELECTION

AU251715 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Ferdinand E. Marcos, president of the Republic of the Philippines, Manila

Your reelection to the function as president of the Republic of the Philippines gives me the opportunity to extend to you, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, warm congratulations and best wishes for health and personal happiness and for complete success in your high position.

I express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Philippines will continue to develop for the wellbeing of our people and the interest of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

CEAUSESCU GREETS CUBA'S CASTRO ON REELECTION

AU131603 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]

On your reelection as first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, on behalf of the RCP and on my own behalf, I extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes for success in fulfilling the mission of high responsibility bestowed upon you and in implementing the objectives set forth by the Third PCC Congress.

I would like to express my belief that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the RCP and the PCC will continue to develop at all levels for the wellbeing of the Romanian and the Cuban people, and in the interests of socialism, progress, and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

CEAUSESCU MEESAGE NOTES IRAN NATIONAL DAY

AU131956 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] To His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamen'i president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran

On the occasion of the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I extend to you warm greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness, and peace and prosperity to the Iranian people.

I express my belief that the relations of close cooperation existing between our countries will continue to expand both bilaterally and in the international arena, for for the wellbeing of the Romanian and Iranian people and in the interests of the general cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE EXAMINES INDUSTRY

AU221642 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/2/1986 -- As compared with the previous year, almost all Romania's industrial branches scored higher productivity levels in 1985. Higher labour productivity accounted for the whole production growth in 1985. Nevertheless, the tasks set under the plan for a rise in labour productivity were not integrally fulfilled, shows the "Report on the Fulfilment of the Labour Productivity Plan in the All-Country Industry, Construction-Assembly and Transport for 1985, as Compared with 1984", examined during a February 21 meeting of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee.

During the meeting, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu underscored that the results scored the previous year in raising labour productivity could not be assessed as good on the whole, analysed the unsatisfactory situation existing in a number of branches, especially in transport, and he requested the relevant bodies to draw up concrete programmes of measures to remove shortfalls and to optimally fulfil the tasks for a rise in labour productivity in 1986.

Next, the Executive Political Committee analysed the report on the stage in the realization, on December 30, 1985, of the principal technical-economic indicators approved for commissioned industrial units, agreeing that, as part of the production organization and modernization drive, special programmes of measures should be worked out with a view to attaining the operational specifications for each production.

Then, the Executive Political Committee examined and approved the report on the evolution of prices and tariffs in 1985. It was shown that the last year, too, prices and tariffs had registered a positive course, complying with plan provisions and, in several fields, they had been even below the ceilings set under the plan. This attests to the fitness of the national economy, to the correctness of the measures adopted for the improvement of all categories of prices and for setting them on economic principles, for the unfolding of a profitable activity in each production unit and the optimal application of the new economic and financial mechanism, the maintenance of a strict control over the evolution of prices and for an appropriate supply on the population with consumer goods. On the farmers' market, the average price rise index last year was below that registered in 1984, in the conditions of more farmfood produce sold to the population over the interval.

The Executive Political Committee requested that efforts should further concentrate on the implementation of the measures set and on the identification of new ways and means conducive to a reduction of prices and tariffs in conformity with plan provisions.

A report on the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and requests the working people addressed the party leadership, party and state bodies, mass and public organizations, the press and radio and television was also examined and approved at the meeting. It was agreed that the report, with the necessary improvements and additional remarks, should be submitted for debate to the plenary meeting of the RCP Central Committee.

1985 PLAN FULFILLMENT STATISTICS RELEASED

AU061945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/2/1986 -- In 1985 and in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period as a whole Romania scored a number of outstanding achievements in its socioeconomic development, traversing another important stage on the road of progress and civilization, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP pointed out during its meeting on Thursday [6 February] under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu. With this as a basis, the production forces continued to develop and the achievements in building the new system and in raising the people's standards of living, materially and spiritually, were consolidated.

During the meeting, the report and communique on the fulfillment of a single national plan for the economic and social development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1985 and over 1981-1985 were examined and approved.

It was stressed that the achievements in the 1981-1985 interval are another proof of the rectitude and realism of the party's policy, of the Romanian people's creative power, of its determination to do its utmost and unswervingly implement the programmes for the country's economic and social development, the targets and orientations set by the thirteenth party congress.

Over 1981-1985 industry continued to develop, and so did agriculture and the other branches of the national economy, while the country's wealth and the national income grew. The whole activity was streamlined toward expanding the autochthonous base of raw materials and energy resources, updating agriculture, enhancing the qualitative factors of intensive development of the economy -- higher productivity, higher technological standards of products, better capitalization of raw and subsidiary materials, of fuel and energy and their lower consumption, lower production costs and expenses, and higher economic efficiency.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the contribution made by scientific and technological research to scoring last year's achievements and those of the five-year period as a whole, to the ever broader promotion of the gains of the modern technical-scientific revolution in the socioeconomic life.

Romania's growing economic power over 1981-1985 made its participation in the world exchange of material assets and in the international division of labour more active.

The growth of production forces, of the national income and the socialist wealth provided for the implementation of the party's programme of further raising the people's welfare, materially and spiritually.

Important achievements were also scored in education, culture and the arts, in health care.

The Executive Political Committee showed that the results of the 1981-1985 interval laid a fine groundwork for the country's transition to a new, higher socialist development stage, for the successful fulfillment of the great economic and social targets set for 1986 and the ongoing five-year period as a whole.

Furthermore, the Executive Political Committee stressed that the achievements scored in 1985 and in the whole quinquennium could have been better if action had been taken most responsibly in all areas for a strict observance of plan discipline, for the full capitalization of the technical and human potential, of all resources available in the national economy, for the rhythmical, integral attainment of the planned production, for higher quality and efficiency of all activities.

Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor and referred to the problems and conclusions of the analysis of the fulfillment of the plan for last year and the whole five-year period spanning 1981-1985.

In the spirit of the demands and exigencies set forth in his speech, the Executive Political Committee requested the government, the ministries, the industrial central departments, the enterprises, the party bodies and organizations to urgently take the measures needed to provide for a radical improvement of activity in all fields with a view to fulfilling the 1986 plan provisions and all the goals of the current quinquennium.

During the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee analysed and approved the proposals for the development of economic and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the other socialist countries. The proposals are aimed at providing a stable, long-term basis for economic bonds with all socialist countries and for a passage to a qualitatively higher stage of collaboration, more particularly by establishing lasting ties in production through the joint building of complex units and the deepening of cooperation and specialization on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance. In view is also stepped-up technical and scientific collaboration with a view to manufacturing high-tech, high-quality installations, equipment and technologies, competitive in the world market and intended to continuously boost productivity and economic efficiency, mechanize and automate production processes, cut the consumption of fuel, energy, raw and subsidiary materials.

The Executive Political Committee requested the government, the economic ministries and the central synthesis bodies to put forth proposals and take palpable steps for like actions to be carried through.

Ceausescu Speech

AU101055 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at Political Executive Committee (PEC) meeting in Bucharest 6 February]

[Text] The communique we are discussing and the report on the fulfillment of the 1985 plan and of the overall 1981-85 5-Year Plan reflects the activity and the results we have achieved in that period. Without doubt, on the whole a number of important results have been registered in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan in our socioeconomic development and in implementing the party program.

As is well known, we have been confronted with a number of difficulties caused by the economic crisis and by the world economic situation. There have also been a number of difficulties determined by the existence of certain contradictions and certain arrears in various areas which contributed to the emergence of those contradictions, and there have been failings in the activity of various sectors of our society's development.

Compared in general with the results achieved by other countries in their socioeconomic development, we can state that in this period we have registered a number of relatively positive results. However, compared with our potential and with what we were supposed to achieve -- and could have achieved -- it is necessary to stress here, too, that we cannot be fully satisfied. Specifically, we cannot be satisfied with the results registered in 1985. It goes without saying that the very severe 1984-85 winter, the drought, and the unfavorable weather conditions last year influenced these results

to a certain extent. However, a number of mistakes and failings are linked with the organizational activity at the beginning of 1985. Even under severe winter weather conditions we could have and should have organized our activity better and with greater responsibility and thus we could have mitigated the unfavorable influence of the winter weather to a great extent. Certainly, during the months that followed, up to September, we were able to make up for the greater part of the losses in the winter months -- I am referring to industry.

In September we discussed -- within the PEC -- the measures that would have to be taken so that we would be able to ensure -- in the fourth quarter -- the continuation of the same growth rate as in the summer. However, we must frankly state that the government, together with all its bodies, did not apply the measures we had discussed with the PEC in connection with properly organizing the production process and shifts to ensure normal activity. Since these measures were not applied, in October once again we registered inappropriate results, that is below the level of those registered in preceding months. This is unjustifiable and unacceptable! It was only in the second part of November and December that we were able to ensure a relatively better development -- but not an appropriate one -- because the nonfulfillments in October regarding metal and a number of raw materials exerted a negative influence and we were not able to make up for this.

I am not satisfied with the position held here by certain comrades from the government who took the floor. Not all of them have understood that each has to do his duty properly in the field in which he works! Many justifications have been voiced here especially regarding inappropriate results in the energy field which were apparently caused by the fact that repairs which had to be carried out by September had not been completed. However, even under such circumstances it is our obligation to take all necessary measures -- which were actually taken subsequently -- so that such failings will not affect the overall economic activity. Certainly, through the measures taken we were able to restore the situation by November and to register certain increases in outputs. At the same time, the failings in fulfilling the planned outputs in metallurgy, chemistry, and other areas have exerted a negative influence on fulfilling the economic development plan with positive results. Such a position in the economic activity is not admissible and not normal! I want to state very frankly at this PEC meeting that such a situation cannot be accepted! We are certainly all responsible for what has happened. However, the comrades entrusted with ensuring the proper progress of the activity in this period bear great responsibility for all these failings. We should never accept such a situation! We have had to make efforts in this respect and we continue to make such efforts now. However, on the basis of the measures we have taken we are able to ensure a relatively normal progress of our overall activity by also observing the planned consumption norms. This is proven by the results registered in January this year when we fulfilled the plan on the whole and even exceeded it a little, true, not as much as we would have liked, but we exceeded it by 400 million lei.

Apart from the Ministry of Machine-Building and the Ministry of Light Industry whose work was unsatisfactory in January and which did not fulfill their plan, all the other ministries exceeded their plans and even their additional tasks. The achievements certain ministries -- with the exception of the two mentioned above-registered in January demonstrate the possibilities that exist to fulfill this year's plan under favorable conditions.

I am dwelling on these problems because such a situation should by no means recur in running the economy.

The second problem is that of exports. We had a large export volume in the past 5-year plan. However, prices in the international market diminished those exports by some $5-6 billion. Actually, had the prices during the 1976-80 5-Year Plan been maintained, we could have achieved even a $5-6 billion surplus for the quantity of products exported in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan. This demonstrates on the one hand the situation in the world economy and on the other hand the practices of the great imperialist powers, of financial capital, and multinational monopolies who deliberately practice a policy of exploitation and neocolonial oppression of the developing countries. The losses we have registered in this way are strongly felt in our national economy, in the growth of the national income, and generally influence the means of development and of raising the standard of living. Such negative consequences are reflected, as is well known, in the situation of most world states and virtually in the situation of all developing countries. In 1985 the situation of these countries worsened considerably precisely as a result of such a policy. Thus decisive action must be taken to bring about a radical change in the situation of the world economy, to establish a new economic order, resolve the problem of foreign debts, to achieve equitable relations of equality between countries, and to eliminate the policy of colonial looting which is especially practiced by the big capitalist countries, imperialist monopolies, and by banking and financial capital.

To eliminate this situation, serious efforts are necessary as well as an intensified activity to change the situation in the world economy and in the international financial system rapidly and radically. We must engage with great determination in this activity!

However, there are also a number of failings in our own foreign trade activity, in fulfilling the programs on improving the technological level, quality, and making better use of raw and other materials in the production process designed for export. A few days ago we discussed the problem that there are products with which we are able to make better use of raw materials and work performed -- and for this we have the necessary production capacities and technologies. Thus, part of the losses we register in foreign trade are a result of a poor activity to implement the programs and measures for making better use of raw materials and of work. We must draw all necessary conclusions and act to eliminate this situation completely -- this depends on us -- and to improve the production process and foreign trade!

In 1986, although we have a surplus balance, it is still below the level we proposed to achieve largely because of both the situation in the world economy I have referred to and because of the fact that we have not been able to fulfill the export program completely.

We must understand that, in fact, the negative situation that exists in foreign trade has created and continues to create very great difficulties for our economic development -- and therefore it must by no means be accepted any more!

Linked with the plan for January, we recently discussed the problems we face this year and we established a number of measures. We have to continue discussing how to apply those measures to eliminate arrears in export in January and to ensure the proper implementation of the program and of all tasks in this area. It is necessary for each comrade to draw the proper conclusions. We must understand that we can no longer be satisfied with statements and with the fact that certain comrades say: "I admit I am guilty, I admit I have not done this." We cannot run the economy with such attitudes! Once and for all each one has to understand that he must take action where he works to properly fulfill the mission entrusted to him; he must not look for justification for not fulfilling his tasks and responsibilities! We do not need deputy prime ministers and ministers to justify nonfulfillments! We have taken

some measures and we have made a number of changes. But it seems that they have not been understood properly because the necessary conclusions have not been drawn.

Once again I refer to this because on the whole we started January properly but, as I have said, there are still two ministries with serious lags since they have not fulfilled their plan tasks for that month. The export plan was not fulfilled either although there is no justification for it because we have more than enough orders to ensure a normal progress of the production process. All ministries have clear orders and they must fulfill their export plan completely. We have fulfilled our production plan -- and have even exceeded it -- and despite this we have not fulfilled the export plan. What kind of economic activity is this? How are we implementing our decisions? Export production must take pride of place!

We recently discussed export problems and worked out a number of measures to properly fulfill the export production plan. Certainly, along with this we must also intensify our contracting activity. However, contracts are linked with the fact that first and foremost we must achieve good quality products upon schedule and under favorable conditions as stipulated by contract.

We must draw all necessary conclusion -- and each one must act to fulfill this task -- in order to properly fulfill this year's plan! We have everything necessary for this in all areas and we must first fulfill our export plan! Without exports we will not be able to develop our economic activity normally. One must understand that exports are not something optional; they are a compulsory necessity for the normal progress of the economic activity. Without foreign trade, without exports we will not be able to ensure a proper general socioeconomic development activity. I have the impression that many view exports as something optional which is not absolutely necessary. This is not understood properly by our foreign trade bodies nor by the economic ministries. Neither the Ministry of Foreign Trade nor foreign trade enterprises are carrying out an appropriate activity. All are looking for justifications. However, we do not need justifications but an appropriate economic activity!

We must also take all necessary measures to properly fulfill the investment program for the current year and the overall 5-year plan to build and complete projects and production capacities on schedule and to carry out the overall activity in this area at a higher level.

I do not now want to refer to problems in other sectors, in agriculture, transportation, and other areas. We have discussed them several times. As a matter of fact, what I said in connection with industry is true for all sectors.

I would like to continue by referring to the fact that the achievements we have registered demonstrate the potential and capacity of our economy, of the workers class, the peasantry, and the intellectuals. I believe that at this PEC meeting, while discussing the results achieved, we should express words of appreciation for the activity carried out by the working people and all our people who are acting with great determination to implement the party program. We must do all we can to constantly improve our activity in keeping with the requirements set forth by the 13th party congress and by the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society!

Within this framework, I cannot help stressing that both positive things, the achievements that have been registered, and existing failings also reflect the activity carried out by the party bodies and organizations. The fulfillment of their role as leading political force in our society is not an abstract or theoretical question; it is reflected -- and should be reflected -- in the way in which the party decisions are being implemented. The major problem is socioeconomic development, the country's general progress, and improving the technological and qualitative level of the production process; for, only by developing the forces of production and the material base will we be able to ensure the fulfillment of all the other programs and plans of activity.

Therefore, we must draw all necessary conclusions and examine problems seriously. The Central Committee plenum must also examine the way party bodies carry out their work in general. We will discuss these problems also in agriculture where there are even more serious failings in the way in which party bodies and organizations are fulfilling their tasks.

There are shortcomings also in the organizational activity, in cadres and labor force distribution, and in the political-educational and ideological activity. The political-educational activity and the activity of developing the revolutionary awareness must be directly reflected in the way in which the tasks aimed at our homeland's development are being fulfilled! In the final analysis, the overall activity in all areas must primarily be reflected in the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plans and programs. This is a basic, essential aspect of our overall activity! If we do not fulfill these programs, then we cannot say that we have registered positive results in the other sectors of activity.

All of us must well understand this -- and let us proceed from this! The development of the forces of production and of the material base is decisive for the progress of any society and thus for our socialist society and for the construction of the communist society as well! We must understand that this is not just a theoretical idea, but a practical problem. Mankind was able and is able to develop only on the basis of the constant progress of the forces of production. All the rest is subject to this; and we must understand this well in our work in all areas!

I believe that we must ask the party bodies and organizations to act with greater responsibility in fulfilling their role in organizing the overall activity, in running all sectors, and in uniting the efforts of all working people and of our whole people. At the same time, let us ask the state bodies in all sectors and areas to act in the spirit of the 13th party congress decisions to stop neglect and bureaucracy, and to do everything to perfect their leadership and work style in keeping with the responsibility resting on them in concretely resolving the problems of our homeland's socioeconomic development.

I believe that, together with our appreciation and congratulations to the working people and to all those who have contributed to the achievements of the past 5-year plan, it is necessary to appeal to them to do all they can to ensure the proper fulfillment of all plan indexes of the current year, thus setting a lasting basis for the fulfillment of the overall 5-year plan, the goals put forward by the 13th party congress, and the party program aimed at raising our homeland to new levels of development and at Romania's transition to a new stage -- the stage of a medium developed socialist country.

We have everything that is necessary and we must do all we can to achieve these goals not by the end of the current 5-year plan, but by the 14th party congress! I would like to express the conviction that we will draw appropriate conclusions, all of us will learn from this, and that action will be taken in all areas to eliminate negative situations and see to it that they will not be repeated in any form to ensure the proper implementation of the party congress decisions, of the country's laws, and of the program of Romania's socioeconomic development this year and throughout the current 5-year plan.

Text of Communique

AU110401 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Feb 86 pp 1, 2, 3

["Communique on the Fulfillment of the National Uniform Socioeconomic Development Plan of the SR of Romania for 1985 and the Overall 1981-85 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] In the 1981-85 period, the SR of Romania registered important results in achieving the basic goals and targets of socioeconomic development put forward by

the 12th party congress and the party national conference and in achieving an important stage in the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and our country's advance toward communism.

Throughout this period a decisive role in developing the national economy and in formulating and implementing the party's and state's overall policy based on the application of the principles and generally valid truths of scientific socialism to the specific conditions of Romania was played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, who constantly carried out renovating, profound scientific, and revolutionary activity aimed at solving the cardinal problems of economic growth at a sustained rate and at the constant progress of the Romanian society.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all citizens in our homeland, irrespective of nationality, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, carried out sustained work to implement the plan provisions and achieved noteworthy successes in the homeland's socioeconomic development, a fact that reflects the creative energy of our whole people and their determination to resolutely implement the great targets of the RCP's scientific policy.

The year 1985 -- the last year of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan -- marked the 20th anniversary of the ninth party congress, an event of overwhelming significance in the current history of our homeland when, through the unanimous desire of the Communists, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was elected as head of the party. During these 20 years, a period that goes down as the most fruitful in achievements in our homeland's history and which is correctly called by our whole people with love and pride THE CEAUSESCU ERA, the overall Romanian society was characterized by a dynamic trend given concrete shape in the rapid development of the forces of production and the constant improvement of the organization and leadership on the society, of social relations, and of all areas.

Under the wise leadership of the party secretary general and president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, thanks to his special virtues of politician and statesman, to his revolutionary boldness and enthusiasm, his fervent patriotism, and thanks to his clearsightedness in everything he does, during this period progress in our new system and the construction of a modern and efficient economy intensified, guaranteeing Romania a dignified place among world nations.

Despite the difficult international economic situation and the existence of certain domestic contradictions in the development of some sectors of the national economy, the 1981-85 5-Year Plan ensured the implementation of the programs of raising our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization. Industry, a factor of speeding up the growth of the overall national economy, continued to develop, and agriculture, the second basic branch of the economy, made an increasing contribution to meeting the people's supply needs, to ensuring raw materials for industry, and to meeting other requirements.

The development of the economy and the improved technological and qualitative level of products ensured Romania's more and more active participation in the international division of labor; relations of economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the CEMA states, with all socialist countries, with developing countries, and with all countries expanded, as important components of our party and state policy of peace, friendship, and international solidarity. An important achievement of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan was ensuring an active trade balance that permitted a further reduction of our foreign debt.

Economic growth in this period was based on increasing the contribution by science in expanding technological progress in all areas in keeping with the programs worked out under the direct leadership of Comrade Academician, Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education. Important successes were registered in the area of education and culture -- factors of particular importance for the general progress of our socialist homeland.

The development and modernization of the forces of production and of the economic potential permitted a further increase in national income and in national wealth, ensured the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of our whole people, and brought about profound changes in society and in strengthening the economic potential and the political prestige of Socialist Romania and national independence and sovereignty.

The results achieved in socioeconomic development are reflected in the dynamics of the main indexes:

	1985 achievements	1985 Compared to achievement in 1984	1985 Compared to achievement in 1980	1981-85 annual growth rate percentage
Industrial production -- billion lei				
-- net production value	374.8	104.9	128.7	5.2
-- production-goods value	1,221.1	104.9	121.6	4
Overall agricultural production -- billion lei	225.6	100.1	110.2*	2*
Total volume of goods transportation -- million metric tons	2,536.1	100.3	115.1	2.9
Total volume of investments in the national economy -- billion lei	246.4	101.6	106.6*	1.3*
Total volume of foreign trade -- billion lei	340.7	100.6	125.6*	4.7*
-- export -- total billion lei	192.3	97	146.5*	8*
-- import -- total billion lei	148.4	105.7	106.7*	1.3*
Labor productivity per active person:				
-- in the national industry (calculated on the basis of production-goods) -- thousand lei	363.1	105	115.4	2.9
-- in construction-assembly (calculated on the basis of overall production) -- thousand lei	244.7	107.5	129.5	5.3
-- in railroad transportation (calculated on the basis of gross incomes) -- thousand lei	125.9	103.4	117.2	3.2
Total expenditure per 1,000 lei commodity output in the national industry -- lei	857.2	100	96.9	-0.6
National income -- billion lei	750.8	105.9	124.1	4.4
Number of working personnal -- thousand	7,661	101	104.4	0.9
People's cash incomes in the socialist sector -- billion lei	375.8	104	134.3	6.1
Dynamics of real remuneration			108	
Dynamics of peasants' real incomes derived from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming, per active person			112	

Retail sales through socialist trade network -- billion lei	277.1	101.8	108.7	1.7
Expenditure from state budget for sociocultural events -- billion lei	90.4	104.1	127.3	4.9
New housing -- thousand	105.6	(706.7 in the 1981-85 period)		

[Footnote *: 1981-85 compared with the 1976-80 period]

Note: Figures in this communique represent current 1985 prices, while dynamics are calculated under methodological conditions and on the basis of comparable prices. iar dinamicile sint calculate in conditii metodologice si de preturi comparabile.

The 1981-85 5-Year Plan represents a period of consolidating the achievements registered in the 1971-80 period when the Romanian economy advanced on a large scale in implementing the strategic goals of the homeland's socioeconomic development.

The implementation of a comprehensive investment program, the further increase in the forces of production, and the putting into operation of new and important production capacities substantially increased fixed assets in the national economy which amounted to some 2,780 billion lei in 1985 compared with 1,864 billion lei in 1980. Great projects of national importance have been built, such as the Danube-Black Sea Canal and the new sections of Bucharest's subway -- monumental works of the engineering art and an expression of the intelligence and creativity of the Romanian people -- and the Iron Gate II hydropower plant, and the Midia and Giurgiu chemical combines.

The increase in industrial, agricultural, and other productions of the national economy, the increased efficiency, and the development of prices within the planned levels consolidated the country's finances and contributed to the stability of the national currency.

On the basis of success registered in increasing material production and its efficiency, national income was up 24.1 percent in 1985 compared with 1980, ensuring the necessary resources for the national socioeconomic development fund and for improving the standard of living of the people. Important funds were allocated for housing construction and for the technical-urban equipment of localities, and for developing the material base of education, culture, art, health care, and sports.

A number of measures were adopted to perfect the activity of the state bodies, the running of socioeconomic activity, and the firm application of the principles of self-management, self-administration, and self-sufficiency of economic activity.

I. Scientific Research, Technological Development, and Introduction of Technological Progress

In keeping with the program-directives for scientific research, technological development, and introducing technological progress endorsed by the 12th party congress and updated by the party national conference of 1982, the activity in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan was streamlined toward expanding and strengthening Romania's raw material base and energy resources, modernizing agriculture, and asserting the qualitative aspects of the intensive development of the economy -- increasing labor productivity, the technological and qualitative level of products, cutting back on and making better use of raw materials, other material, fuel, and energy consumption, reducing production and investment costs, and increasing economic efficiency in general.

During the 1981-85 period, scientific research and technological development contributed to introducing into production and manufacturing 16,000 new and modernized types of machines, equipment, apparatuses, and installations with better characteristics, more than 2,900 materials, and more than 2,000 consumer goods. The weight of the new and modernized products that are being manufactured from the very beginning of the 5-year plan in the commodity production of the processing branches of the national industry represented almost 47 percent in 1985, thus exceeding the plan provisions in this area. Some 6,200 new and modernized technologies were applied, as well as new mechanization and automation systems, especially in the branches of chemistry, metallurgy, heavy-equipment industry, machine-building, electrical engineering, electronics, and in the extractive, construction materials, and light industries.

Of particular importance is the implementation of the targets stipulated in special programs on developing priority branches, specifically the aeronautics industry and polymer and fine synthesis chemistry. New materials have been achieved for electrical engineering, electronics, and microelectronics; the comprehensive use of mineral resources poor in useful substances has intensified and great depth off-shore drilling has expanded; superior chemicalization of crude oil and methane gas has developed; and the use of new and reusable energy sources has expanded. A number of achievements have been registered in perfecting technologies for increasing the extraction and utilization rate of metals, for making comprehensive use of blast-furnace slags and bituminous shales, for processing iron ores and virgin metals, for achieving high quality and valuable pure metals and alloys, for improving chemicalization technologies, and better utilizing wood and agricultural raw materials. A number of goals were also achieved to reduce imports, the consumption of raw and other materials, and fuel and energy, and to increase the utilization rate per metric ton of material being processed, and to reduce the physical weight of products. Progress has also been registered in the implementation of programs on automating production processes and on introducing electronics in this area. Some 52 percent of the increase in labor productivity in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan was achieved on the basis of technological progress.

The typification and standardization activities in the field of products, technologies, and construction have been increased, ensuring further cutbacks in the kinds, types, and dimensions [sortotipodimensiunilor] of materials, parts, subassemblies, and products, particularly in the machine-building and chemical industries, and in other branches. Actions were taken for a stricter setting of norms for the consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy in all fields of activity.

In agriculture, by expanding the latest achievements of agronomy and biology, scientific research has taken action to increase the productive potential, to better utilize the land stock, to start cultivating new sorts of grain and hybrids, industrial plants, vegetables and fruit with a high level of efficiency, and to achieve new breeds with a high level of productivity.

Medical research -- aimed at improving the population's health, ensuring an appropriate demographic dynamism, and protecting the environment -- has expanded.

The development of fundamental and long-term research has increased in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and the technical sciences, in the light of the most recent trends of the scientific-technological revolution. Economic and social-political research have also expanded.

During 1981-1985, Romania's activity of technological and scientific cooperation with other countries expanded and the orientation of this cooperation, in close correlation with the objectives of economic cooperation, improved.

The finalization, in accordance with the plan provisions of several objectives of scientific research during this 5-year plan period, the technological development and technical progress achieved between 1981 and 1985, and the implementation of the guidelines and provisions set forth by the First Congress of Science and Education will increase the contribution of national science and technology to implementing the country's comprehensive development program approved by the 13th RCP Congress and will speed up the passage to a new quality of labor and life in our homeland, at the same time increasing Romania's competitiveness in the international division of labor and in the material and cultural exchange of values.

II. Industry

The development of industry played a decisive role in dynamizing all branches and fields of activity, in strongly promoting scientific and technological progress, in stressing the intensive sides of economic growth, and in building and consolidating the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Between 1981 and 1985 the production capacity of industry increased by putting into operation new facilities and carrying out important modernization and reequipment activities in existing capacities.

In 1985 the commodity production attained totalled 1,221.1 billion lei, that is 21.6 percent more than in 1980 and 4.9 percent more than in 1984. The industrial production registered in 1985 represents the total production registered between 1950 and 1964.

As a result, industry consolidated its position as a leading branch of economy and the contribution of this branch to creating national income increased from 58.6 percent in 1980 to over 60 percent in 1985.

The dynamics of industrial production achieved in major branches during the 5-year period were as follows:

	Percentages of 1985 compared to 1980	Percentage of the average annual rate for 1981-1985
Industry -- total	121.6	4.0
of which:		
Extraction industry	113.8	2.6
Electrical and thermal power	114.9	2.9
Metallurgy	111.1	2.1
Machine—building and metal processing industry	131.0	5.6
Chemical industry	120.5	3.8
Construction materials industry	108.2	1.6
Wood processing industry (including exploitation)	115.6	3.0
Consumer goods industry	120.1	3.8

The following production levels were achieved at the major industrial products:

	Units of measurement	1985 Achievements	Percentages of 1985 compared to 1980
Electrical energy	billion kwh	71.8	106.4
Net coal	million metric tons	46.6	132.5
Extracted crude	million metric tons	10.7	93.1
Extracted methane gas	billion cubic meter	27.2	96.6
Steel	million metric tons	13.8	104.7

Machinery, technological and energy equipment for industry	thousand metric billion lei [last two lines as published]	877.8 45.2	113.2 130.0
Passenger cars	thousands	134.2	152.1
Means of automation data processing	billion lei	10.1	149.6
Products of precision mechanics, optics, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment and elements	billion lei	13.5	181.5
Machine-tools and metal cutting tools	billion lei	8.8	120.3
Basic macromolecular products (100 percent)	thousand metric tons	627.9	108.4
Synthetic rubber	thousand metric tons	155.9	103.6
Tires	thousand units	7,210.3	137.2
Artificial and synthetic fibers and yarns	thousand metric tons	257.2	125
Chemical fertilizers (100 percent active ingredient)	thousand metric tons	3,096.5	126.3
Human medicines	billion lei	5.2	135.6
Cement (in terms of 80 percent clinker)	million metric tons	12.2	78.4
Wood furniture	billion lei	17.5	110.9
Textiles	million square meters	1,200.8	104.1
Knitwear	billion lei	18.3	144.4
Textile clothing	billion lei	47	150.5
Footwear	million pairs	117.2	102.1
Meat and meat products	thousand metric tons	2,066.3	107.5
Fish	thousand metric tons	260.1	137.8
Drinking milk -- total	thousand hectoliters	28,489	105
Butter	thousand metric tons	47	135.6
Sugar	thousand metric tons	582	114.3

In keeping with provisions on the development of the national economy, intensified efforts continued to expand Romania's own base of raw materials and primary energy resources.

Within the overall primary energy resources, great increases were registered in the case of coal, from 35.2 million metric tons in 1980 to 46.6 million metric tons in 1985, which represents 17.2 percent of the total of these resources.

In the electric and thermal power industry new electric power plants were put into operation and the capacity of existing ones was expanded; installed electric power amounted to almost 20,000 mega watts by the end of 1985, 21 percent higher than at the end of 1980. Electric power output amounted to 71.8 billion kilowatts per hour in 1985, of which 19.9 billion kwh were generated from coal.

In the metallurgical industry, production increased 11.1 percent in 1985 compared to 1980. Compared with 1980, 4.7 percent more high-grade steel with a complex and diversified structure was achieved, which means 607 kilograms per capita, placing our country among the ranks of countries with a strong metallurgical industry; production of steel alloys and superior alloys increased 20.1 percent compared with 1980.

In the machine-building industry, along with a 31 percent increase in production in the 1981-85 period the process of improving the structure of the quality of outputs intensified. Compared with 1980, production of electronic automation equipment, of computer technology for industrial processes, electronic components, precision

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instruments, and aggregate and single-purpose machine-tools increased 1.5-2 times over. The machine-building industry today is capable of resolving the most complicated technical problems and ensures more than 90 percent of the volume of machinery and installations needed by the national economy, thus also making an important contribution to developing exports.

In the chemical industry, outputs increased 20.5 percent during the 5-year plan, thus bringing about important qualitative changes given concrete shape in the development of fine and low tonnage chemistry, in achieving special materials for the electronics industry, new varieties of acrylic and auxiliary co-polymers for the textile and leather industries, new medicines, dyes, lacquers, paints, and pest-killers for agriculture.

The petrochemical industry continued to develop and its weight within the overall chemical industry increased substantially. During this timespan the production of the following new and better varieties began: new types of tires, semi-conductors, polyethylene, catalysts for the synthesis of cyclohexilamine, selection pesticides for grain crops, PVC foils for the manufacture of pneumatic items, and new varieties of nitrile rubber.

In the construction materials industry, a wide variety of ranges of products was achieved and better kinds of cement were put into production, as were light-weight materials for masonry, by making use of volcanic tuff, soft limestones, and other inexpensive resources.

In the wood exploitation and processing industry, outputs increased 15.6 percent in 1985 compared with 1980, while the utilized wood stock increased 11.2 percent. Furniture production diversified through the manufacture of new, qualitatively better, and more functional furniture items.

In the consumer goods industry stress was placed on using the country's raw materials by taking more effective action to expand and diversify the range of products and improve product quality in keeping with the people's consumer needs.

In small-scale industry: a 63.3 percent higher commodity production was registered compared with 1980, contributing to improved use of local raw materials, agricultural resources, and industrial by-products, as well as ensuring better supplies of consumer goods and household items for the people.

During the 5-year plan, the plan provisions on certain industrial products were not fulfilled. The plan was not fulfilled in the case of certain basic raw materials, mainly because of inappropriate activity in some mining combines, industrial centrals, and extraction drilling trusts which did not take determined action to fully use available potential, to ensure a normal production process, and to strengthen order and discipline. Great nonfulfillments were registered in the coal-generated electrical power production, especially because some power aggregates were not put into operation on schedule, because of inappropriate repairs and maintenance of power installations, and because of irregular deliveries of poor quality coal, a fact that caused difficulties in supplying the national economy with the necessary electrical and thermal power.

In the processing industry, the managements of ministries and the working people's councils in central departments and enterprises did not always act with great responsibility to fulfill their tasks regarding putting into operation new production capacities and achieving the planned parameters on schedule; observing the repair programs; the complete utilization of machines, aggregates, and installations; improving the

technological and qualitative level of the production process; introducing new products and technologies; and regarding the rational organization of the production process and of labor.

III. Agriculture

In the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, the material-technical base of agriculture developed and was modernized on the basis of new equipment and machinery, ensuring a more effective use of the land stocks; new technologies were introduced in cultivating crops and stock breeding, and labor and production were improved, achieving great increases in vegetable and animal agricultural products. During this period agriculture was supplied with 86,400 tractors, 26,700 combines for grain harvesting, and with other modern agricultural equipment and machinery capable of performing a more diversified and larger volume of work. At the end of 1985, agriculture had at its disposal some 184,000 tractors and 65,000 combines for grain harvesting. At this point plowing, sowing, harvesting of cereal grains, sunflower, and soybean are completely mechanized; mechanization has expanded to horticulture, vegetable growing, and livestock.

To ensure secure and stable agricultural outputs, the implementation of the land improvement program has intensified; in the 1981-85 period an area of 706,700 hectares was irrigated; drainage work was performed on 519,900 hectares and anti-soil erosion work on 611,200 hectares. The irrigated area totaled 2,956,300 hectares by the end of 1985, the area improved through drainage work totaled 2,948,800 hectares, and the area on which anti-soil erosion work was performed totaled 2,095,500 hectares.

During the 1981-85 5-Year Plan agriculture was supplied with 7,062,200 metric tons of chemical fertilizers (100 percent active ingredients), 694,500 metric tons more than in the 1976-80 period, and with other materials to combat pests.

Vegetable production registered in 1985 in main crops compared with 1980 is as follows:

	1985 achievements in thousand metric tons	1985 compared with 1980 -- percentage
Cereal grains -- total	23,048	114.1
Leguminous grain -- total	296	284.5
Sugar beet	6,446	115.9
Sunflower and rape	745	89.2
Fall potatoes	6,683	181.8
Field vegetables	6,162	173.1
Fruits	2,095	147.8

In 1985 average yields per hectare were 1,531 kilograms of corn and sorghum, 1,686 kilograms of rice, 382 kilograms of beans, 9,715 kilograms of fall potatoes, 9,167 kilograms of tomatoes, 4,595 kilograms of onion, and 5,238 kilograms of root vegetables higher than in 1980.

In the past 5 years an increasingly greater number of state and cooperative agricultural units registered record yields of more than 8,000 kilograms of wheat and barley per hectare and on 15,000 to 20,000 kilograms of corn cobs per hectare, a fact that demonstrates the great potential of our socialist agriculture.

Livestock in state and cooperative agricultural units numbered at the end of 1985: 4,065,000 cattle, 9,017,000 pigs, 8,055,000 sheep and goats, and 69,937,000 poultry, that is 186,000 more cattle, 1,037,000 more pigs, and 15,135,000 more poultry than at the end of 1980.

The increase in livestock along with the increase in average outputs permitted us to achieve an increased animal production in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan compared with the 1976-80 period.

As a result of the increase in the animal and vegetable agricultural production, socialist agricultural units and people's private farms delivered 33.2 percent more grains, 42.9 percent more vegetables, 46.2 percent more fresh fruits, and 40.5 percent more eggs to the state stocks in 1985 than in 1980.

In agriculture as a whole, overall production registered in the 1981-85 period exceeded the achievements in the 1976-80 period by 10.2 percent.

In the 1981-85 period the growth rate of agricultural production was negatively influenced by the unfavorable weather conditions in the past years and by failings in certain agricultural units. Not all units were able to ensure the application of established technologies and the performance of good quality work upon schedule; they were not able to utilize the productive potential of the overall land stock, and to ensure the harvesting, transportation, storing, and processing of crops without losses. In stock breeding, the increases in the number of livestock and in production were short on our potential in part because of failings in the feeding and tending of livestock and in the selection and reproduction activity.

IV. Forestry and Water Administration

Further action was taken in forestry to implement the provisions of the national program on the conservation and development of the forestry stock in the 1976-2010 period.

In the 1981-85 period, reafforestation and afforestation work was carried out on area totaling 208,700 hectares, 7.4 percent in excess of plan provisions for that period. Action continued to expand economically valuable local leafy and resinous varieties which represented 44.7 percent of the newly wooded area.

Despite all results registered in forestry, action to employ new areas for afforestation work continued, without ensuring that those areas were cleared and made available on schedule; thus the normal increase in the forest stock was not achieved.

In the field of water administration, multipurpose reservoirs totaling 1,447 million cubic meters were commissioned; waterway regulation, antiflood protection, and shore consolidation work was performed along waterways totaling 1,505 km; antiflood daming and increases in the height of dams was ensured on a stretch of 1,195 km to avoid the flooding of residential centers, of socioeconomic units, and of an area of 148,000 hectares of agricultural land.

V. Transportation and Telecommunications

In the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, transportation and telecommunications developed and were modernized in keeping with the requirements of the economy and of the people.

The total volume of goods transported in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan totaled 12,230 million metric tons, of which 1,397 million metric tons went by railroad transportation, 10,554 million metric tons by motor vehicles, 101 million metric tons by the maritime fleet, and 78 million metric tons by the river fleet.

During this period, railroad transportation was supplied with 357 electrical and diesel locomotives; 13,700 freight cars equaling 4-axle cars [in echivalent vagoane cu 4 osii]; 1,022 passenger cars and others cars. At the end of 1985, electrified railroad lines totaled 3,427 km, while electrified railroad lines represented 62.9 percent of

the total of railroad lines, compared to 2,367 kilometers and 34.4 percent respectively in 1980. A stretch of 2,027 km of road was modernized and covered with a light asphalt coating, and the construction of the Bucharest-Constanta motorway began. Bucharest's subway ensured the transportation of almost 350 million passengers during this 5-year plan.

In 1985, the volume of goods transported by river increased almost 50 percent compared with 1980.

The transportation capacity of the maritime fleet increased by 1,811,400 deadweight tons [DWT] and by the end of 1985 it amounted to 4,387,300 DWT, 1.7 times larger than in 1980. The capacity of the Port of Constanta and of the other sea and river ports increased.

Air transportation was supplied with new and modern planes with increased capacities and speeds, including "Rombac" planes.

In the past 5 years there have been a number of failings in transportation activity, especially regarding use of available means of conveyance, and certain transport work could not be carried out on schedule.

The volume of post and telecommunication activities increased 38.7 percent in 1985 compared with 1980.

VI. Investments -- Construction

The investment program achieved in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, in keeping with guidelines adopted by the 12th party congress, ensured the expansion of the material-technological base of the productive and sociocultural activities, of technological progress and the modernization of industry, the rational distribution of the forces of production throughout our homeland, a balanced development of all areas, and the planning and modernization of urban and rural localities.

The volume of investments achieved in the national economy in the 1981-85 period is 6.6 percent larger than in the preceding 5-year plan and 1.8 times larger than in the 1971-75 5-Year Plan; the volume of investments achieved in 1985 totaled 246.6 billion lei.

Compared with the preceding 5-year plan, investments achieved in the main branches of the national economy in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan were as follows:

	1981-85 percentages compared with 1976-80	percentages compared with the total (1981-85)
Total	106.6	100.0
of which:		
Industry	109.1	49.1
Agriculture	132.4	16.0
Transportation and Telecommunications	115	11.3
Goods turnover	82.2	2.4
Housing	91.1	10.6

[figures as published]

In conformity with planned targets, the branches of material production achieved 85 percent of the total of investments by giving priority to expanding the country's own raw material and energy base, to developing the fields of peak technologies at a greater rate, and to modernizing the branches of the economy.

In the 1981-85 plan period, work was continued and new worksites were opened for complex hydropower facilities and for the construction of new hydropower plants on the Danube and inland rivers, of thermal power plants near main coal mining areas in the country, and for the construction of the first nuclear power plant and of new electrical heating plants in a number of localities. Construction work has also begun on the Poarta Alba-Navodari Canal, on the new civic center in Bucharest, and on the complex Dimbovita River project.

Important work was carried out for opening and putting into operation new deposits of lignite, pit coal, bituminous shales, copper ores, and other useful substances to put into operation new gas and crude oil wells. At the same time, attention was paid to developing the processing industry which ensures a high processing and utilization rate of material resources and manpower.

In the 1981-85 period, more than 1,500 new main production capacities were put into operation which increased the potential of the national economy.

More than 706,000 new dwellings were completed and thus housing applications were met on the whole.

Despite the achievements in investments and following certain failings and difficulties in the preparations for the manufacture, assimilation, production, and delivery of technological equipment on schedule, and in the organization of construction sites, the investment plan for the overall 5-year plan was not fulfilled and the deadlines for putting into operation certain projects were exceeded, thus exerting an unfavorable influences on the fulfillment of the production and export plan.

VII. Foreign Economic Relations

The volume of foreign trade in 1985, estimated at the current trade rate, totaled 340.7 billion lei; a 25.6 percent increase was attained in the 1981-95 5-Year Plan compared with the 1976-89 period. In 1985 our country had economic and cooperation relations with 144 states.

Economic and cooperation relations with socialist countries, amounting to about 57 percent of our country's overall foreign trade, occupied the first place. We have expanded economic and scientific-technical relations with the developing countries and the developed capitalist states.

The volume of exports, estimated at the present trade rate, totaled 192.3 billion lei in 1985; a 46.5 percent increase was attained during the 5-year plan compared with the 1976-80 period.

The value of our exports during the 5-year plan would have been 5-6 billion dollars higher if prices on the international markets had remained at least at the level of 1980.

Although we exported a higher volume of itemized products during this 5-year plan compared with the 1976-80 period, the lower prices imposed by the great imperialist powers, transnational monopolies, and financial-banking capital have led to a reduction of the revenues due to us compared with the level of the itemized produce we exported.

Likewise, Romania was obliged to pay an additional sum of more than two billion dollars as a result of the increase in the interest rates above the level initially envisaged.

This practice had serious repercussions for most countries and affected practically all developing countries, the economic situation of which has continued to worsen during this period.

It is therefore necessary to resolutely work to radically change the world economic situation, establish a new economic order, find global solutions to problems, and promote equitable relations of equality and mutual advantage in international economic relations.

The share of machines, transportation means and equipment, chemical produce, and consumer industrial goods in the exports of the SR of Romania has increased from 51 percent in 1980 to 61 percent.

The Romanian industry has delivered products of a high technical and qualitative level for export, making better use of raw materials, energy, and manpower. The following products were exports: electrical engineering means of automation; computers; equipment for the chemical industry; equipment for the cement industry; agricultural machines and equipment; parts and spare parts; excavators; town and cross-country automobiles; television sets; synthetic rubber; tires; plastics and synthetic resin; medicines; furniture; textiles and clothes; other products required on foreign markets.

The volume of imports in 1985, estimated at the present trade rate, totaled 148.4 billion lei. Thus registering a 6.7 percent increase during the entire 5 years, compared with the 1976-80 period. We imported mineral raw materials, fuel, other materials, machines, equipment and installations, meeting the requirements of domestic productive consumption and the other requirements of the national economy.

The foreign trade activity carried out in 1985 ensured a trade balance surplus of more than 2.5 billion dollars.

In the recently concluded 5-year plan, we continued to expand economic and scientific-technical cooperation with all socialist countries, the developing countries, and other states.

We paid particular attention to cooperation and specialization in machine building; within the framework of economic cooperation ventures, we delivered machines, equipment, installations, materials, and construction-assembly work abroad, ensuring the import of certain basic raw materials.

VIII. Increased Economic Efficiency

In the 1981-85 period, economic efficiency improved in all branches of the material production.

In 1985, labor productivity in the national industry calculated on the basis of the commodity production was 15.4 percent higher than in 1980; labor productivity calculated on the basis of the net production was 21.5 percent higher; almost all the industrial production surplus during this 5 year plan was attained on the basis of higher labor productivity compared with about 75 percent during the previous 5-year plan.

Labor productivity in construction-assembly, calculated on the basis of overall production, increased 29.5 percent, calculated on the basis of the net production, it increased 48.1 percent, in rail transportation, it increased 17.2 percent.

In spite of important increases in labor productivity, the levels envisaged for the 5-year plan were not fully attained in certain branches and sector, mainly as a result of shortcomings in the organization of production and work and in the utilization of equipment and work time.

Total expenditures per 1,000 lei worth of commodity production in the national industry decreased by 3.1 percent in 1985 compared with 1980, and material expenditures decreased by 4.9 percent; savings amounting to about 21.9 billion lei were thus attained during the entire 5-year period. Production cost reductions were also attained in other economic branches: 5.9 percent in contract construction-assembly, while in transportation the level of expenditures per 1,000 lei worth of gross incomes decreased by 2.5 percent.

In spite of all results attained, production costs were not reduced in all sectors in accordance with 5-year plan tasks, mainly due to exceeding certain specific consumptions and failing to attain the envisaged technical-economic parameters in certain productive units.

IX. Regional Development of the Forces of Production

The RCP policy of rationally distributing the forces of production throughout the country continued to be consistently implemented during the 1981-85 5-Year Plan. As a result of directing investments primarily toward certain poorly developed counties like Bistrita-Nasaud, Calarasi, Covasna, Giurgiu, Gorj, Ialomita, Mehedinti, Salaj, Tulcea, Vaslui, Vilcea, and Vrancea, the average growth rate of fixed asset in these counties amounted to 9-14 percent during the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, exceeding the national average by about 8 percent, which contributed to reducing existing gaps in the economic potential of counties.

During the past 5-year plan, we continued to improve the regional distribution of industry by building new industrial units and platforms in less developed counties. Average annual industrial production growth rates higher than the national growth rate were attained by the following counties: Bistrita-Nasaud, 16.5 percent; Salaj, 11.9 percent; Vrancea, 11.6 percent; Giurgiu, 10 percent; Vaslui, 9.2 percent; Ialomita, 8.7 percent; Tulcea, 8.6 percent; Botosani, 7.4 percent; Gorj, 6.7 percent.

Important increases in the level of the agricultural production, constructions, and other economic activities were also attained in all counties.

In 1985, we attained the target established by the 12th party congress, namely that each county should have facilities for a volume of economic activities per capita worth 70,000 lei.

X. Population and Manpower

At the end of 1985, the population of Romania amounted to 22.8 million inhabitants. The active demographic policy consistently promoted by our party and state have ensured a population increase of about 500,000 people in the 1981-85 period.

The active population (engaged in socioeconomic activities) reached almost 10.6 million people, an increase of more than 200,000 persons compared with 1980; all this increase was achieved in nonagricultural branches, where more than 71 percent of the entire population is employed.

The average number of working people increased from 7,340,000 in 1980 to 7,661,000 in 1985, an increase almost entirely registered in industry and state agriculture.

The number of women working in enterprises and institutions in 1985 exceeded 3,000,000, their share in the overall number of working personnel amounted to more than 39 percent compared with 37 percent in 1980.

The number of skilled workers who graduated from vocational and technical schools, lyceums, and training courses in enterprises and who were employed in the national economy during this 5-year plan amounted to 1,459,000.

The total number of cadres with higher education engaged in the national economy reached about 670,000 at the end of 1985.

XI. The Material and Cultural Living Standard of the People

The development and modernization of material production and the increased economic efficiency in all fields of activity have led to the attainment in 1985 of a national income of 750.8 billion lei, 24.1 percent higher than in 1980. On this basis we have ensured the necessary resources both for further developing the forces of production and for raising the people's incomes and improving housing, working, and leisure conditions.

The remuneration fund of working people amounted to 278 billion lei in 1985; this represents an increase of 69 billion lei (plus 33.0 percent) compared with 1980, mainly as a result of nominal remuneration raises during this 5-year plan. Thus, on 15 February 1982 the remuneration of all workers and foremen as well as of other categories of working people with remunerations of up to 4,000 lei was increased, and in the 1 September 1983 - 1 August 1984 period, the basic pay of all categories of working people was gradually raised per branch and per activity. Other steps were also taken to increase working people's incomes derived from work.

The application of basic pay increases for working people and of other measures permitted an increase of the average nominal pay from 2,238 lei in 1980 to almost 3,000 lei at the end of 1985.

The increase in average nominal pay and the planned development of the price indexes of goods and services made possible an increase of the purchasing power of working people's remuneration, clearly reflected in the increase in real remuneration, by about 8 percent at the end of 1985 compared to 1980, thus filfilling the task for this area set forth by the National RCP Conference in December 1982.

The cash incomes of the peasantry, earned in agricultural production cooperatives and through sales of agricultural and food produce to socialist units amounted to 22.1 billion lei in 1985, more than 17 percent higher than in 1980. The peasantry's real incomes, earned in agricultural production cooperatives and in private farms, calculated per active person increased by more than 12 percent in 1985 compared to 1980.

An important role in increasing the people's material and cultural standard of living was played by the funds allocated to financing social and cultural activities. In 1985, these funds totalled 107.6 billion lei, an average of 4,737 lei per capita annually.

The incomes resulting from pensions for all categories of pensioners amounted to 37.8 billion lei in 1985, 12.8 billion lei higher than in 1980. During 1981-1985 some measures were taken which led to an increase of incomes resulting from pensions.

The average state social security pension for old age and for total years of service amounted to 1,798 lei at the end of 1985, compared to 1,335 lei in 1980.

State allowances for children were increased on 15 February 1982 by an average of 35 percent; the funds for allowances -- amounted to about 14 billion lei in 1985, compared to 10.7 billion lei in 1980.

During this 5-year plan period, social assistance, assistance for the spouses of active military men, and food allowances for hospitals, pupil and student canteens, and for other collective consumption purposes also increased.

Retail sales of goods through socialist trade outlets totaled 277.1 billion lei in 1985, 8.7 percent more than in 1980; sales of food products (including those for public catering) increased by 6.9 percent, and sales of non-food products by 10.6 percent.

The level of supply of durables to private households increased; in this way the comfort and civilization conditions of the working people in towns and villages continued to improve.

The network of customer services units expanded both in towns and in villages; services were diversified and conditions were created for meeting consumer requirements better

All grades of education continued to develop and be modernized, in accordance with the requirements of the national economy and of ensuring the necessary trained labor force.

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During this 5-year plan period, funds amounting to 88 billion lei, 7 billion lei more than during the previous 5-year plan period, were allocated for developing, modernizing, and expanding educational activity.

The school network currently consists of 28,961 schools, of which 12,811 are kindergartens, 14,076 are elementary and secondary schools, 981 are lyceums, 753 are vocational schools, 296 are foremen's schools, and 44 are high schools that have 132 faculties.

At the beginning of the 1985-1986 school-year the number of students was 5,592.3 thousand, of which 864.3 thousand are pre-school children, 4,568.2 thousand pupils, and 159.8 thousand students. A total of 77.6 percent of the overall pre-school age children attend kindergarten, all pupils attend primary and secondary school, and the first step of the lyceum. The material base and teaching personnel were ensured to appropriately carryout the instructional and educational activities.

During the 1981-1985 period 1,216.5 thousand cadres were trained in vocational, and foremen's schools and lyceums, and 184.2 thousand engineers, economists, physicians, teachers, and other highly trained cadres were trained in high schools.

The material base of culture and the arts developed in 1985 through 1,350 additional seats in cinemas with a regular-size screen and through 5,690 seats in houses of culture, clubs, and cultural halls.

During the 5-year plan period, the film studios made 145 full-length feature films and 701 short-reel films, cartoons, documentaries, and scientific films for the cinema network.

In 1985, 482 titles of newspapers and magazines were published with a circulation of 1,390 million issues; and 3,063 books and booklets were published, with a total of 66.3 million copies.

During the 1981-1985 5-year plan period the material base of health care continued to develop and be modernized by putting into operation new hospital units, dispensary-polyclinics, and medical care units which, together with the other equipment supplied and with the increasing number of medical and health personnel, contributed to improving medical assistance to the people. The number of beds within medical assistance reached 213,000 in 1985; that is 9.4 beds per 1,000 inhabitants. In 1985, medical care for the people was ensured by 47,400 physicians; 480 inhabitants per physician. At the same time, during the 1981-1985 plan period, the technical and material base of tourism, recreation, and therapeutic bath treatment was developed and modernized.

The achievements attained during the 1981-1985 period repesent a solid foundation for successfully implementing the targets of the year 1986 and of the current 5-year plan period, and the historical decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, which stipulated the firm continuance of the policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and the country's advance toward communism as a fundamental target of the 1986-1990 5-year plan period.

The implementation of the objectives stipulated by the 13th RCP Congress requires firm commitment to the road of new technological and scientific revolution, and the organization of socioeconomic activity on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements and of overall human knowledge, aimed at strongly developing production forces, substantially increasing labor productivity, and ensuring the passage from the stage of extensive to the state of intensive economic development.

In 1986, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, firm measures must be taken to most favorably implement the provisions of the National Uniform Plan and of the supplementary production program approved by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee on 24 January 1986.

Vigorously engaged in the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions, the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all the citizens of the homeland, regardless of nationality, closely united round the party and its secretary general, the president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, will act in complete unity to most commendably implement the tasks regarding the socioeconomic progress of the homeland, ensuring our country's firm progress on the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

The Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development, the Planning State Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Central Statistics Directorate

BULGARIAN ARTICLE ON SFRY LIBERATION ATTACKED

LD241843 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1409 GMT 24 Feb 86

[By Sava Mijalkovic]

[Text] Sofia, February 24 (TANJUG) -- Sofia is becoming increasingly worried over the historical fact that Yugoslavia did not wait for someone else to liberate it in the Second World War, as was the case with Bulgaria, which, together with Nazi Germany, participated in the occupation of fairly large parts of Yugoslav territory.

The allegation about the Bulgarian "Revolutionary" Army's "decisive" contribution to the liberation of Yugoslavia has again found expression in Bulgaria, this time in an article of VOENNO ISTORICHESKI ZBORNIK, the periodical published by the Defense Ministry and the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army.

To corroborate it, the author, deputy editor-in-chief of the periodical Lyilyana Venkova-Ilieva cities as her crown witness -- Stalin. He allegedly twice told a visiting Yugoslav delegation that the Bulgarian "Revolutionary" Army was better than the Yugoslav Army because it had "better weapons" -- presumably those it had received from Nazi Germany. Up to September 9, 1945, the Bulgarian Army had amply used them to safeguard the south-east flank of the Nazi armies in the Balkans and, above all, to fight the "unprepared" and "unarmed" Yugoslav partisans, that is, to exercise its mission of occupation of a sizable part of Yugoslavia.

The door to the "deletion of historical truth" -- says the author of the article in VOENNO ISTORICHESKI ZBORNIK -- was opened by Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in a speech in 1976, when he received a degree of doctor of military sciences. At the time he said: "Our liberation was our own deed."

The article in the Bulgarian periodical claims that the "Revolutionary" Bulgarian Army, formed after the capitulation in September 1944, was able to deal "successfully" with a nearly one-million-strong Nazi force in the Vardar and Morava river valleys (southeast Yugoslavia) and to "bring freedom" to Macedonia and Serbia -- precisely the areas in which the fascist Bulgarian Army had substituted for German units as a brutal occupier.

The author Venkova-Ilieva goes a step further and claims that the Bulgarians also "liberated" parts of Slovenia (northwest Yugoslavia), while "decisively contributing to the liberation of the whole of Yugoslavia, Albania, Austria, and Hungary" in the wider theatre of operations.

The article, naturally, does not have a word of censure for the crimes committed by the fascist Bulgarian armies on Yugoslav territory. Quite the opposite -- exposed to the attacks are the wartime commander Mihailo Apostolski and other Yugoslav authors for continuing to write that the Bulgarian units, transformed overnight from the occupying army into a "revolutionary" one, were received hostilely by the population in Macedonia and Serbia.

It is an irrefutable fact, however, that the fascist Bulgarian Army of occupation was guilty of many crimes, among which the killings of over 500 people in Bojnik, a village in Leskovac District, southeast Serbia, from February 13 to 18, 1942. The victims included 12 children under one, 27 under three and 51 under seven, as well as 49 pupils, 55 secondary school students and 35 pregnant women. A total of 1500 houses were burnt down and all the movables and livestock plundered. The local population do not forget the sadism and unheard-of atrocities of Bulgarian soldiers, in spite of the efforts being made by the authors in Sofia.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BONN

LD241715 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the internal affairs organs of the SFRY, led by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, today left Belgrade for Bonn for a visit at the invitation of FRG Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann. The delegation is expected to discuss ways of further promoting relations between the internal affairs services of Yugoslavia and the FRG.

Gisela Rheker, FRG ambassador in Belgrade, was at Belgrade Airport to see the delegation off.

BOJANIC ON 'WORKING VISIT' TO TURKEY

LD242313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, left Belgrade today for a working visit to Turkey.

LCY CC DISCUSSES Draft Congress Resolutions

Kucan Speech

LD220954 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Report on the 21 February proceedings of the 26th session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade]

[Text] The delegates began by adopting the decision determining the date and agenda of the 13th LCY Congress. The top-level party gathering of Yugoslav Communists will be held in Belgrade from 25-28 June. The congress will consider several documents, establish future tasks, and elect new members to the LCY organs. At today's session the main subject was the discussion of the preliminary drafts of the congress resolutions on which an introductory speech was given by Milan Kucan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. On the session in Belgrade we have reports from Andjelko Perincic, Dusko Mandic, and Sonja Badel.

[Perincic] The preliminary drafts of the resolutions that are being debated today, Kucan said, are concerned with the tasks of the LC in the development of socialist, self-managing, socioeconomic relations and the political system of our socialist, self-managing democracy; the tasks of the LC in economic, scientific, and technological development; the ideopolitical, organizational actions and cadre training; the activity of the LC; the tasks in the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation, progress, and socialism in the world. The guidelines for these resolutions, he recalled, were provided by the Central Committee. Since the preliminary draft of the report had already been adopted and submitted for debate, the resolutions must contain a plan of action [words indistinct] the state of affairs in the intercongress period, in which the LC plays an exceptionally important role.

[Begin Kucan recording] The LC, considering everything that has taken place in society -- the exacerbation of the economic crisis, the accumulated economic, social and other problems, the slow-down in the development of production relations -- cannot objectively, by the very nature of things, be regarded as blameless.

All this did not happen without us. The LC is woven into our society, into the system of socialist self-management, through the activity of its members and as an organization with its constitutionally established, specific, and historical role; obligations; responsibilities; and rights. Nothing can take place in society -- and does not take place -- without us. Nor can anyone release us from the responsibility for what we have or have not done, what could have and should have been done.

The resolutions therefore aim to have Communists engage in the kind of activity that would reaffirm us as the social force that alters the world, and prevent us from getting involved, through mistaken activity or inactivity, in a situation where we would have to ask ourselves how all this could have happened. There exists even now within the LC not a few Communists who have started to ask questions while failing to perceive their part in all this. In keeping with the social role of the LC of drawing up this form of social action, the resolutions also refer, ideologically and politically, to certain key social documents that contain the strategy of our social development, by which I mean primarily the Constitution, the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilizations, the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, and to problems concerning their implementation.

With regard to the assessments of the situation I would say simply that they must be harmonized both in the report and in the resolutions, because differences would introduce unnecessary confusion, leave room for manipulation and speculation about those differences. There is enough of that both in the LC and in society, and this would only disarm us in our efforts to realize our key orientations and make both the LC and society even more ineffective. [end recording]

[Perincic] The complex situation in which we find ourselves imposes the need for a constructive, critical debate. This is why the resolutions must not only be a mobilizing document for the members of the LC, but also a political text for the entire working class, as was the case with the debate on [words indistinct] conclusions of the 13th session.

[Begin Kucan recording] The party debate and activity already mentioned, which have recently taken place in the LC, have shown how the members view the key problems of our society and the LC. From the point of view of their concrete position and their existential, work, and other interests, needs, and problems, the Communists have pointed out what the problems are and have called for their resolution and elimination as current and open questions from our political, economic, ideological, and cultural life. They have sought, too, that all activity in preparation for the 13th congress, the congresses in the republics and provinces, and the conference of the LC in the Yugoslav People's Army, should be directed toward their solution. The general demand was -- and this was also the conclusion of the Central Committee -- that we should not bring just problems to the congress but some results, in order to show and prove that, first of all, the LC, knows where the basic problems lie; second, it knows how they should be solved effectively and in keeping with our strategic orientations; and third, that it is capable and prepared to resolve them.

Thus, the LCY Central Committee and the republican and provincial organization focused on the economic situation, the long-term programs for stabilization and the political system, which are of key importance for consolidating the stability of our society and for its successful socialist development. The resolutions are to a large degree based on the stances adopted by the Central Committee on questions of implementing the anti-inflationary program, the position of workers in generating income, social policy, employment, relations in the Yugoslav Federation, relations in the SR of Serbia, the Critical Analysis, the political system, and other questions which have not as yet become sufficiently forceful to require unified action by Communists.

It is on this basis that the principal directions have been set down, not only for preparations for the congress' public debate, and the congress itself, but above all for political action following it, and for congress preparations in the LC's of the republics and provinces and the conference of the LC in the Yugoslav People's Army. [end recording]

[Perincic] After briefly expounding the contents of the documents, Kucan said that the problems confronting society and the LC make it necessary to resolve them using fresh and new ideas. The Central Committee therefore expects suggestions for the effective solution of difficulties and for specific action to come from the debate at the party grassroots. The outmoded ideas which built up the current state of affairs cannot be used in this process. Kucan nevertheless pointed out the dangers of the LCY failing to be capable of and organized for action, and ideologically fit.

[Kucan] In preparing for the congress, we must be aware of the fact that in the LC we have not yet overcome the great differences and ideopolitical controversies in the view of and interpretation of the very class essence of the system of socialist self-management and its social function, and indeed, its very bases. This can be achieved only if we wage specific actions in which Communists show themselves to be creative beings, fighters who commit themselves, take up stands, differentiate themselves, and unite. We have failed to overcome those differences because we have not conducted specific actions and have not directly confronted the situations thrown up by haphazard practice.

In the same way, we have failed to break up the very damaging and unproductive divisions -- imposed in particular in the debates on the political system -- between the so-called progressive forces which are for change, and the conservatives who are against these changes, while not even properly knowing which of these changes we should be in favor of and what must, allegedly, not be changed.

Public debate is an opportunity for these issues to be clarified, too, for the resolutions are clear in regard to the changes advocated without dispute by the LC. There can be no other position for the LC; it is by its very being an organization which changes the existing world. But, those changes must be progressive from the class-historical aspect and from the aspect of the historic interests of the working class, and must thus be oriented toward creating socialist production relations with the proletariat, associated workers, as the leading social force.

The resolutions unambiguously proceed from the awareness that the revolution and its achievements can be defended effectively and developed by the revolution itself -- that is, by continuous revolutionary alteration of existing societal relations. We, as the LC, have determined that revolution is today precisely the realization of the fundamental constitutional relations and other program orientations. A person cannot subjectively determine for himself what revolution is today, or have his own private revolution, while at the same time being a member of the LC. The LC is still a revolutionary vanguard, which unites those who ideologically think alike on the platform of the historic interests of the working class. [end recording]

[Perincic] In conclusion, Kucan pointed out that the drafts are not the final documents, and called upon all Communists to make their contribution to the final contents and form. He added that in addition to these four resolutions, the Central Committee would propose several more, but that these documents would be concise and deal with a more limited sphere; information would be given to members on this in good time.

Debates on Resolutions

LD220005 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Report on the 21 February proceedings of the 26th session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade]

[Text] The debate which followed the introductory speech at the LCY Central Committee session focused on the draft resolution on the development of self-management and socialist democracy. Dusan Alimpic, who asked to take the floor, called for a stronger union of farmers and workers, demanding this should bemmore strongly emphasized in the final version to be adopted at the congress.

Since no other Central Committee member asked to speak on this subject, the session went on to debate the second resolution draft on the economic and technological development of the country. First to speak was Ramiz Abduli. He cited a number of facts from the developed world, which as we already know, are crushing us to say the least. He said we are 2 to 3 decades behind in technological development. He said that over the past decade the LC has not understood this state of affairs at home or abroad, and science was treated as dispensable. Now is the time for the LC to take a leading role here as well. Marjan Rozic spoke up for small-scale industry, because, as he said, sectarian attitudes and doubts about this economic activity could be seen. He also called for concern about ecology and emphasized the need to strengthen the largely neglected cooperative movement in our country. Ecology, somewhat unexpectedly but not without good reason, comes to the fore.

Academician Dragisa Ivanovic spoke at some length on the construction of nuclear power stations in our country and energetically opposed such construction for several reasons. The first was the security of the country which would depend entirely on external factors in its strategy for supplying energy. Then, from the economic point of view, for the four new nuclear power stations currently planned, new foreign borrowing will be required at the level of the total present foreign debt, which means from $16-$20 billion. He put special emphasis on the ecological threat which obrders on the catastrophic. He mentioned the increasing number of closures of nuclear power stations throughout the world, taking as an example Austria, which closed its only nuclear power station before it was used. He said that in addition to all the experts in the country, who are to give their views on the matter, the voice of working people and citizens should also be listened to as they should decide for themselves on their safety from radiation.

A debate developed on the subject and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, was called on to provide certain explanations in connection with our nuclear plans and pretensions. She said that it is certain that society will take a serious approach to decisions on such moves, and that the requirements have been looked into for several years and that this all requires an energy program for the country. She added that the Socialist Republics of Croatia and Slovenia do have plans for a second nuclear power station in Prevlaka, but no one is even considering repeating the construction of the Krsko type, which was inadequately evaluated financially.

Since he did not make a sufficient impression with his energetic protest against this form of energy, Academician Ivanovic interjected again, noting that the present form of fission was a danger to health and life.

Afterwards, Dusan Ckrebic called for a uniform energy balance and (?opposed) the emphasis on imported components and advocated a consensus in resolving this question.

Milutin Baltic added the need for a program for Yugoslav tenders for the construction of classical power stations since, in his view, there were considerable possibilities for this.

Leaving this aside, Aleksandar Grlickov called for redistribution of income in favor of personal incomes, explaining that countries at our development and productivity level allocate more for personal incomes, and this, according to Grlickov, stimulates producers to work harder and better.

Further on Debates

LD211628 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Members of the LCY Central Committee seemed to have most reservation about the draft resolution on the ideopolitical, organizational, action and cadre training and activity within the LC. The gist of all the comments made is that the resolution should incorporate more of the stances adopted at the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee which reflect in the best possible way the demands made by the party's rank-and-file as to what functional changes the LC should make if it is to fulfill its tasks in a more consistent and efficient way. Vlado Janzic proposed a further analysis of the stance on the need for revolutionary, ideological and political reconstruction of the LC since, in his view, there has been no transformation within the LC in keeping with the needs resulting from the delegate and political system. Zivan Vasiljevic suggested more emphasis should be place on the need to oppose political professionalism which, he said, is closely linked with personal incomes, which is one reason many LC members are reluctant to leave their political posts and go back to their old jobs. He also called for the practice of horizontal rotation of cadres to be vigorously opposed and for a broader cadre base to be ensured.

Stanislav Stojanovic believes the stance about the unity in the LCY should be explained in a better way and that the tendency towards federalization within the LC should be opposed more resolutely. A number of remarks were made about the way some of the concepts were formulated and the need to improve the style of the texts. All the remarks will be taken into consideration when the draft is drawn up.

The resolution on the LC's tasks in the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation, progress and socialism in the world was adopted without a debate.

The Central Committee ended its 26th session in an unusually short time which Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium, explained by the fact that the working groups responsible for drawing up the draft resolutions had carried out their work very well. He called on all party leaderships to ensure a constructive and meaningful public debate about the documents for the congress.

COMPARISON OF 13TH LCY CONGRESS AGENDA

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 22-23 February publishes on page 1 the "Draft Agenda for the LCY Congress." Comparison of the BORBA report with the TANJUG Domestic Service version published in the 24 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 1, under the headline "LCY Congress Set for 25-28 Jun; Agenda Announced," reveals the following variation:

Line 13, item 4, reads in BORBA: 4. Report: The LCY in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist Self-Managing and Nonaligned Yugoslavia (changing wording)

JUDGES' HUNGER STRIKE: 'COMPLETELY UNUSUAL'

AU242035 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Bozidar Djuran feature in the "Sunday at 10" program: "Cuprija Judges' Hunger Strike -- A Completely Unusual Small-Town Story"]

[Excerpts] Three judges of the Cuprija Communal Court -- Ljiljana Milosevic, Dragoslav Ilic, and Milos Miletic -- staged a hunger strike in the Cuprija town park for 24 hours, thus protesting the communal LC Committee decision to expel Ilic from the LC and to give a final reprimand to Miletic and Milosevic.

One should say here within the short chronology of Cuprija events that the judges discontinued the strike after a talk with Vojin Filipovic, president of the Sumadija-Pomoravlje Intracommunal LC Conference and member of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

While the judges were still on strike, Vojin Filipovic said the following, addressing journalists in Cuprija:

[Begin Filipovic recording] Let us put it this way, by (?trying) to manifest their discontent and disagreement with a decision of a party organ by a hunger strike, they directly violate the LC Statute, create a sensationalist atmosphere in the town and beyond, and show that such methods can be used by people who are not satisfied by decisions made by other organs, too, and that is unacceptable. [end recording]

After staying in this town for 2 days, a reporter can describe the atmosphere prevalent in it only be calling it a state of alarm. All sociopolitical organizations, from the communal level to the level of the local community, have been holding sessions all the time. The Communal LC Committee has been giving and publishing reports, the basic one of which could be obtained from any newsstand in the town.

Before telling anything more about the causes of this extraordinary case, it should be said that even after only superficially reading the announcements and reports that were distributed to journalists and citizens, one gets an impression of a one-sided approach to the problem. Not a single one of several texts mentions even the possibility that a part of the responsibility may be borne by Cuprija commune organs and organizations. There are only words of harsh condemnation of the three judges and their exclusive guilt.

The whole story -- that is, its concluding part -- started in the Cuprija Communal Court 10 months ago, when Judge Simon Savic was elected deputy president of the court. That election, however, is only a consequence of the fact that Cuprija court has not had a court president for 6 years. Dusan Ivkovic, president of the Communal LC Committee, used to be court president, but that post has been vacant for 6 full years since he has been performing political functions. Here is Dusan Ivkovic:

[Begin Ivkovic recording] When I left to work at the SAWP for 1 year, I was told that my post would wait for me, that a certain judge would replace me, would have the same personal income as I had, and when I returned from the SAWP, I would continue to work at that post. I did so, I returned to the court and worked for 6 months there. Then I was elected president of the communal LC Committee for 1 year, but the statute was changed and I stayed there for 4 years. [end recording]

Therefore, since Dusan Ivkovic both is and is not filling two posts at the same time, Simon Savic was elected his deputy last April. Since that time, there have been quarrels in the court, sessions without any effect, and accusations.

MACEDONIAN LC ADOPTS DRAFT CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

LD200027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Skopje, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, presided over by Milan Pancevski, the drafts of the two congress documents were adopted: the Resolution of the 9th Macedonian LC Congress and Changes and Amendments to the Macedonian LC Statute.

In the discussion, in addition to suggestions of an editorial nature, there also were some important comments. Hisen Ramadani considers that in the draft of the resolution "the task of fighting Albanian nationalism and irredentism is insufficiently clearly and forecfully laid down and is not put in terms of action." The fact is that the ideological aspects of the irredentists are anticommunist and anticlass to such a degree that they in fact represent national socialism of the worst kind. It is in fact a Nazi-style ideology and therefore harmful above all to the Albanian people, the Albanian nationality, and to the other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia as a whole." In this context Ramadani called for the LC to involve itself even more in uncovering the reactionary slogans of the irredentists, in which Communists primarily should be involved and also other progressive forces within this nationality. The Macedonian LC has advocated, and continues to do so, that the Albanian nationality should defend itself from attempts to identify it as a whole with the irredentists. There is thus a need for internal distance and differentiation.

The draft resolution goes to public debate which should conclude at the end of March.

STRUGA CONFERENCE CONSIDERS MACEDONIA'S MUSLIMS

LD221936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Struga, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- The extent and significance of the activities carried out as cultural and scientific manifestations by Macedonian Muslims exceed the framework of that group, particularly because they achieve goals of a broader, general national importance for the Macedonian people and the Albanian and Turkish nationalities of the SR of Macedona. That is, all of the Macedonian people and our republic's Albanian and Turkish nationalities have an interest in the national and cultural renaissance of Islamicized Macedonians.

This was underlined today at a conference in Struga dealing with topical problems and further tasks of the cultural and scientific manifestations of Muslim Macedonians. Taking part in the conference are approximately 130 activists of that association and of sociopolitical organizations from municipalities where the adherents of this section of the Macedonian people live.

An address was delivered at the conference today by, amongst others, Zivko Vasilevski, secretary of the republican conference of the Macedonian SAWP, who pointed out that the republic's sociopolitical organizations, and first and foremost the Macedonian SAWP, must be involved in a more all-round way, and must have a program for dealing with issues relating to the renaissance of Macedonian Muslims, as well as offering organized resistance to all those who negate the national identity of this section of the Macedonian people.